THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 183

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

City Lost as Oasis Vanished Found by Swedish Explorer In Land of 'Wandering Lakes'

Sand Overwhelmed Edsina When Water Departed, Horner Declares

Hedin Group Back

Mysterious Wandering Lakes Tracked in Wilds of Central Asia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Further light has been shed on the mysterious "wandering lakes" and lost cities of Central Asia by the discoveries of two members of Dr. Sven Hedin's Sino-Swedish expedition, Dr. Nils Hörner and Mr. Parker C. Chen, who have returned to Peiping after spending three and a half years in the field.

Dr. Hörner, who is shortly leaving for America to attend the international geological conference at Washington, tells a fascinating story of an oasis that vanished, leaving the ancient town of Edsina prey to the encroaching desert.

When visited by Marco Polo during his famous travels, Edsina was a thriving center. The vagaries of Gashun-nor, a "wandering lake" smaller than the more famous Lob-nor, have turned the rich farming lands into a sandy waste. The clay walls of Edsina are still standing, and from afar it resembles a living town. But life is impossible there today owing to the absence of water. Desolation is conveyed by the name the Mongols have given the place, Kharakhoto, the Black City.

The decline of Edsina is attributed in part to political changes. Dr. Hörner is convinced that the vagaries of the rivers and lakes, which he has made it his business to study, were chiefly responsible. Not the least interesting of his discoveries were traces of digging by the inhabitants striving to turn a river back into its old course. With their primitive tools, it was a hopeless task.

Owing to constant silting up of the rivers, Dr. Hörner believes the "wandering lakes" will keep on moving, probably returning to their old sites in time, like Lob-nor, which is again almost lapping the walls of Lou-Lan, the other lost city, after playing truant for centuries. But Edsina and Lou-Lan are unlikely ever to flourish again. The wind has played havoc with the soil, and deep erosion has made farming impossible.

Besides studying the traces left by the "wandering lakes"—fragments of a great prehistoric sea in the heart of Asia, Dr. Hörner made

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Government Acts To Cut Racketeers Out of Beer Trade

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (AP)—Indictment of 96 for conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act, and revocation of a 3.2 per cent beer permit allegedly obtained "by fraud, deceit, concealment, and misrepresentation," marked efforts of federal representatives in this area yesterday.

State Senator John J. McClure headed the list of those indicted here by Federal Judge George A. Welsh. McClure and five others are named as the heads of a "protection ring" for the manufacture and sale of liquor in Delaware County. Ward leaders, it is charged, served as collection agents, chosen police and constables raided violators who would not pay, and all worked together to thwart activities of federal agents.

Mr. Eugene F. White, chief clerk of the State House of Representatives, is named as one of the "ring," which also included county detectives, attachés of the district attorney's staff and scores of party workers.

Dr. Ambrose Hunsberger, permit supervisor of the Philadelphia area, revoked the permit of the Harrison Beverage Company of Harrisbn, N. J., when Mr. Burt W. Andrews, hearer of the case, reported that evidence showed that the real owners and operators of the brewery were Max Hassel, Reading, Pa., "beer baron," and Max Greenberg, his aide, who were both murdered recently.

It was the first revocation in the Government's campaign to drive alleged racketeers from the brewery industry. Similar actions are pending against several other breweries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

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Things Present

Perhaps you noticed the recent statement by a natural scientist that the things we see, hear, smell, taste and feel are merely shadows, symbols of objects, but not the objects themselves. This thesis is discussed in the Editorial "Genesis, 1933."

The etching on the Home Forum page, good as it is, is certainly no better than the accompanying chapter from a dog's life.

Are you planning a camping trip? Don't miss the illustrated article on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following: Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, World News Map, and another collection of Vacation Vocations.

Collecting Cobwebs A Full-Time Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Eng.

GATHERING spiders' webs for use in making theodolites and other scientific instruments is the unusual occupation of Mr. John Scott, of York. Armed with a box, a fork and a pot of varnish, he scours the country in search of webs.

He finds that the best spider for his purpose lives on gorse bushes suspended in a wheel type of web from six to twelve inches in diameter. With the use of varnish on a fork he collects the webs and when the varnish is set puts them in boxes.

Disarmament Path Eased by Charting Of Future Work

Reich Softens Policy and United States Offers Aid Against Aggressor

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 30—One definite and useful accomplishment stands to the credit of the Disarmament Conference in the short session just ended. The British draft convention has had its first reading, been discussed article by article and formally adopted as a basis for the world's first disarmament convention.

As Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, tours the capitals of Europe this summer discussing moot points with higher governmental authorities he will be definitely engaged in removing, in advance, such obstacles as may present themselves when the draft convention comes up for second reading in October.

This is exactly the sort of preparation which is most necessary and effective to insure the success of the great international gathering. Previous experience at Geneva and the present experience at London indicate that it is a requisite to progress.

Merely to put the British draft through its first reading without taking a vote on any disputed points may appear to be a slight accomplishment, but it is a necessary step toward the conclusion of such an epoch-making agreement as a first disarmament convention must be. Eight articles on which all delegates agreed have been definitely adopted.

In themselves these eight articles are not conclusive, but it is a significant and hopeful fact that they are all in the section of the convention which deals with the knotty problem of effectives. Moreover no formal amendments have yet been presented to the five fundamental articles dealing with security, newly drafted by the British delegation to form part one of the convention. Some measure of agreement therefore has been attained and awaits expression in the text to be established and voted after second reading.

It should be remembered that the session just closed was very short. It began April 25 with resumption of work after the Easter recess. It really ended June 8 when the conference was obliged to adjourn in order to permit some of the delegates to attend the London Economic Conference. It was necessary to adjourn for the summer yesterday because the London conference had absorbed the attention of statesmen to a point where no further attention could be given to disarmament problems.

During the six weeks of the sessions active work and important things happened. When it began Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot were in the United States. The fruits of the British Prime Minister's visit were immediately apparent at Geneva in the strong Anglo-American coöperation which was the outstanding feature of the conference during the April meeting. Mr. Norman H. Davis returned as the eagerly-awaited spokesman

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Winant Makes Hay In New Hampshire Before Sun Shines

Grasps Chance Opened to Him by Era of Stress to Rout Sweatshops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30—From the broken threads of a business recession, New Hampshire is weaving a new pattern of labor laws designed to protect its industries against cutthroat competiton—the stigma of sweatshops.

While other economists are still peering around every corner for a glimpse of returning prosperity, Gov. John G. Winant is making hay "before the sun shines." Not content with just waiting for that anticipated knock of business opportunity, the chief state executive is training his corps of workers to pounce on opportunity the moment it appears.

One of the avenues through which he hopes to invite the entry of opportunity is strict enforcement of the state's new minimum "fair wage" law passed by the recently adjourned Legislature. This law is designed to fix proper wage levels for individual industries. In line with his purpose, the Governor is reaching into fields of industry, education and government to mobilize talent capable of setting up and throwing into gear such machinery as is required for the permanent outlawing of sweatshops.

For a secondary defense, the Governor plans to build a bulwark of public opinion against sweatshop practices through a citzen committee. "Public opinion is the most effective agency for abolishing sweatshops," according to Miss Ethel M. Johnson, former assistant commissioner of labor and industries in Massachusetts, who has been called in by the Governor to assist in driving the wage machine here. "But," she adds, "the average buyer does not know what it's all about and has no adequate means of finding out."

Some Good Even in Stress

New Hampshire is apparently done with blaming the era of stress for everything. It has taken a higher perspective. Governor Winant has set the example. He gives the business slump credit for many progressive developments along labor lines. He envisages it as the spark which has touched off the smoldering embers of sweatship practices into a flame which now forces long-delayed action to stifle them.

In brief, the economic crisis has forced sweatshop conditions into the open for the battle which New Hampshire officials contend will end for all time this "reign of degrada-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

President of Peru Names New Cabinet After Stormy Era

LIMA, Peru, June 30 (By U. P.)—President Benavides emerged victorious yesterday from a four-day government crisis which involved the resignation of his entire Cabinet, a minor revolt at Fort Ramon Castilla, near Port Leticia, and disorderly congressional dissension.

The President, who assumed office only two months ago, following the assassination of President Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, appointed a new Cabinet, composed without exception of a nonpartisan group of personal friends, all Conservatives.

The Cabinet follows: Premier and Minister of Interior, Señor Jorge Prado; Foreign Relations, Señor Solon Polo; Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Daniel Olaechea; Finance and Commerce, Señor Alfredo Solf y Muro; War, Col. Manuel E. Rodriguez; Promotion, Señor Carlos Alayza Roel; Marine and Aviation, Naval Capt. Carlos Rotalde.

None of the members of the new Cabinet has been active in politics in recent years. Señor Prado was a deputy during the first years of President Augusto B. Leguia's régime but later, when Leguia adopted a dictatorial policy, Señor Prado conspired actively against him. He and Señor Benavides, then an army officer, were deported with several other conspirators aboard the steamer Payta bound for Australia. The conspirators overpowered the crew of the steamer and forced the captain to land them in Central America. Señor Olaechea is a prominent land owner. Señor Solf y Muro is president of the board of directors of the National Mortgage Bank.

'Horse Trough' Spells 'Swimmin' Hole' To Youngsters Who Proceed to Prove It

A modern miss from a Boston kindergarten revised Noah Webster yesterday in a very emphatic and practical manner.

When grandma was a girl it may have been correct to view a watering trough as a place where old Dobbin halted on the way home from work. In mother's time this "shallow receptacle" gradually gave way to a robot which fills Dobbin's successor with stuff that looks like water but costs "like fury."

But today's practical miss, though of tender years, calls both definitions behind the times. During yesterday's superabundance of solar energy that made the street surface bubble and properly fried each sun-tan seeker, she pranced up one of Boston's avenues clad in a red "jig-a-mirandy" with two "thing-a-majigs" that climbed up in front between the freckles and jumped down her back like dad's suspenders assigned to extra duty. Another five-year-old, similarly attired, joined her.

Together they walked the curb, skipped and jumped in every other sidewalk square, stopped to see if the policeman on the corner really had fit feet, did a pigeon-toe balancing act on top of a narrow cement wall, and finally paused to reflect before one of those endemic equine filling stations.

There these two self-constituted authorities on the etymological question of "horse troughs," held a short whispered consultation, requested a boost—and before you could say "horse fly" the "shallow receptacle used to hold water for cattle," derived, according to Webster, from the Dutch, German and Icelandic trug meaning "a wooden vessel" became a modern, up to the minute "old swimmin' hole."

Just a simple definition after all, for a hot day, is it not?

Centrum Party in Germany on Verge of Total Break-Up

Crumbling Begins in Big Cities, Leaving Whole Field to Hitler—Fascists Fill Important Berlin Posts as Hugenberg Is Eliminated

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 30—The breaking up of the Centrum, Roman Catholic party, which is now the last political organization outside the Government's National Socialist ranks has already begun.

In Frankfort-on-Main Dr. Sharp, Centrum municipal leader, has resigned and his fellow Centrum deputies have applied for admission as temporary members of the National Socialist group. In Cologne Centrum municipal deputies have done the same. In Dortmund they have resigned.

In Berlin negotiations have been going on today between government and Centrum leaders. It is understood that, as a result, it has ceased to be a question whether the Centrum shall be broken up and has become one of only how such a dissolution can be given effect with the least injury to the very large number of branch organizations concerned. The Government's intention is to so arrange this as to gain not merely passive adherents, but willing collaborators.

Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's resignation from the Cabinet brings into the Government three new personalities, of whom the most noticeable is Herr Gottfried Feder, who becomes State Secretary in the Economic Ministry of the Reich. The other two are Dr. Kurt Schmitt and Dr. Walther Darre, who have succeeded for the time being to the ministerial portfolios of Economy and Agriculture, respectively.

The importance of Herr Feder's entry into the Government, even in the comparatively junior post to which he has now been appointed, lies in the fact that he stands for economic theories which in the past have had a powerful influence in shaping the history of the revolution, as he has been one of Herr Adolf Hitler's close personal associates throughout.

Herr Feder has been connected in particular with the movement for introduction of a new kind of currency, for circulation only at home, to be used in payment for public works. This would leave the mark free for settlement of external liabilities.

Dr. Schmitt, the new Economic Minister, is a lawyer and an authority on finance, having been director of the Allianz Insurance Company and a member of the central committee of the Reichsbank.

Dr. Darre, the new Minister of Agriculture, is an expert on agriculture and race questions and has long been prominent politically as a National Socialist.

Federal Spending To Swell Income By Forty Billions

Engineer Points Out That Each Dollar Will Mean 15 Circulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The $3,300,000,000 to be spent by the Federal Government for public works will develop from $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 worth of new income to the nation, Mr. Frederick H. McDonald of Atlanta, consulting engineer of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and secretary of the engineering-economy division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, stated here in outlining the public works provision of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"It has been recognized," he said, "that construction is the life blood of the business of the nation, and that a dollar spent in direct labor and material in construction work spreads backward in an ever-growing fan for the direct payment of labor in the products of mines, forests, manufacturers, transportation, power and all the services that go toward production of useful goods, equipment and material used in the development of new wealth. A dollar spent in construction is responsible for at least $10 to $12 in circulation.

"The $3,300,000,000 will develop from $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 worth of new income to the nation. If this program can be completed in two years, from $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 worth of new income a year will be distributed as a 50 per cent increase in our present low level of business activity.

"The success of the undertaking basically depends upon the generation of a large number of widely scattered construction projects as rapidly as possible in order that there may be a total volume actually under way that will be sufficient in its mass effect in the use of labor and material to generate the necessary volume of new business to move the industrial machine off its present dead center. It is the opportunity and the duty of every community to take full advantage of these funds."

Federal Jury Indicts Pennsylvania Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 30—The total of persons indicted by the Federal Grand Jury investigating election activities in the Thirty-Second Congressional District yesterday had reached 50. Indictments were returned against State Senator James J. Coyne, Republican political leader of Allegheny County and eight other Republicans. All were accused of vote cheating in connection with Mr. Michael J. Muldowney's victory over Mrs. Anne E. Felix, Democrat, for the congressional seat from the Thirty-Second District last Novemcer.

Conviction on the indictments issued today would carry a maximum penalty of $5000 or 10 years' imprisonment, or both.

Senator Coyne is generally recognized as head of the Republican organization in the county, and chief sponsor of Mayor John Sherron. The grand jury's investigation next will center on the Thirtieth Congressional District, where Representative Edmund F. Eark, Republican, was defeated by Twing Brooks, Democrat.

American Property Bombed

HAVANA, June 30 (AP) — Two bombings of American properties occurred early today apparently in protest, authorities indicated, of efforts of Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, to settle Cuba's political differences. Authorities believed a small faction, expressing dissatisfaction with the plans for mediation, was involved.

Chinese to Allow Manchus a Share In Zone's Police

Accord Allows Japanese to Retire North—War on 'Reds' Pushed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 30—After a month's delay, Japanese and Chinese military authorities reached a compromise on the question of disposition of pro-Manchoukuo troops inside the North China buffer zone, the Chinese agreeing to incorporate a portion of them in the zone police, under Chinese control.

The settlement permits complete Japanese withdrawal outside the Great Wall and the Chinese assume entire control. The southern divisions thus released are ordered to return to Kiangsi, where the anti-Communist campaign is making substantial progress. Cantonese troops have almost reached the Communist capital, while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's central divisions are preventing flight of the Communists northward and westward.

Communist armies already have been much reduced and Nanking believes that the Soviet government which has flourished at Kiangsi since 1927 will soon be shattered.

The satisfactory outcome of the northern truce is welcomed in all Chinese circles. The month's experience of a Sino-Japanese peace has produced a surprising improvement in business trade, increasing the Chinese desire for a permanent settlement. Barring unforeseen developments the military phase of the Sino-Japanese conflict southward of the Great Wall has now been concluded.

Dry Staff Reduced In New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—Dry law enforcement in New York will practically come to an end this week when Mr. Andrew McCampbell, federal prohibition administrator in this district, and 281 members of his staff will cease their work. Mr McCampbell, after 33 years in the government service, has resigned, effective on Saturday, following receipt of a notification from Washington headquarters that he would be placed on an "indefinite furlough" in accordance with the national economy program. More than half of the 507 enforcement agents, clerks and stenographers are affected by the order.

Mr McCampbell, who is a Republican and a champion of the dry laws since their adoption in 1918, won the position he is now leaving because of his declaration that "prohibition could be enforced."

Mr. Martin O. Hanson, chief assistant of the retiring head, has been named acting administrator of the New York district, with only 140 assistants in the state. A similar order from the Philadelphia office of the prohibition administrator for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware reduces the number of enforcement agents in New Jersey from 54 to 20.

Commerce Officials Arrive on Washington

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Summoned home from their posts in foreign capitals as an economy measure, 32 officials of the Department of Commerce foreign service arrived with their families on the United States liner Washington today.

The rush back to this country started after the trade commissioners, commercial attachés and their assistants received notice from Washington on June 14 that their resignations would be effective on July 31. They were ordered to pack their belongings and board the Washington at Hamburg on June 21, or at Havre and Southampton on June 2?

Powers Drafting Scheme to Solve Currency Crisis

France Expected to Accept Compromise Formula Offered by British

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30—The currency crisis seems to be definitely approaching a solution. The French, after renewing their threat to leave the World Economic Conference if some step toward stability is not taken, seem to be more reconciled to the British formula of stability, which, in turn, is drafted in the utmost conciliatory fashion in order to obtain American adhesion.

The conference spent the afternoon tensely awaiting the reply of the United States to the plan for steadying the dollar based on the elimination of speculation and cooperative central bank operations. With some show of confidence the delegates anticipated that Washington's answer would be favorable. After planning for a meeting at 4 o'clock the delegates postponed this to 6 o'clock in Downing Street and are faced with the likelihood of further postponement.

The gold countries — France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland — met today by themselves and also twice with the British. It seems clear that the British proposal—of which Washington has been fully informed and asked to render an opinion—is making progress.

The result, which some expect before many hours elapse, may be the benevolent, though outwardly silent, approval of Washington, and acceptance of the compromise by the French.

To explain the complicated situation it is necessary to realize that fundamentally all the powers are seeking for one thing—for the best acceptable method of bringing about monetary stability. Toward this common goal there are three different paths.

The French urge declaration by the British that the pound is attached to the franc and an explanation that British resources will be used to keep it stable. They further wish some assurance from the United States that the dollar's dance will be slowed up.

London declines so definite a commitment, showing they must preserve liberty of action to allow the pound to slip if the dollar goes much further. But the British do favor a middle-path declaration of intention to steady exchanges drawn from the preparatory agenda of the conference and involving the cooperation of the United States.

Finally American representatives relay on Washington's view that either permanent or temporary sta-

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Rugged Monument Honors War Heroes Of Massachusetts

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 30 (AP)—Dr. Claude M. Fuess, historian, today commented on the "wastefulness and cruelty of war" during an address at the dedication of Massachusetts' memorial to its war heroes.

"No one needs to tell our generation," he said "that wars are wasteful, cruel and often unavailing. We have been shown that they deplete the world of its richest manhood and that, even when they accomplish something, the price in blood and treasure is too great to pay. In the end the ballot is more powerful than the bullet.

"Why, then, this monument? Because, with all its horrors and its devastation, war has brought out in man certain sturdy virtues. In the future, of course, unless civilization turns definitely backward, war will disappear. Nations will learn after bitter experience how to adjust controversies by arbitration and how to employ conciliation in place of force. But even then this memorial will, we trust, still remain, in approval of some of the virtues which war developed."

The monument, rugged and austere to harmonize with its lonely surroundings, was built by the State as a memorial to the Massachusetts men and women who gave their lives for their country. Located in the midst of the Berkshire hills region of western Massachusetts, the memorial stands 93 feet high, nine miles by highway from any habitation. It will support an ever-burning beacon, which will be visible a distance of 70 miles in five states.

Dawn Notes of Birds Encircle Globe in Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glanton, Northumberland, Eng.

MR. NOBLE ROLLIN, the warden of the bird station here, assisted by amateur ornithologists in many parts of the world, is engaged in the task of charting the dawn song of the birds all over the globe.

For over a year he has been working on his theory that the dawn song of the birds encircles the globe in a great wave of wild music which never ceases. Amateur enthusiasts are mailing him reports which will enable him, he hopes, to draw up a chart, timing the song of each species of bird.

U. S. Is Confident It Can Maintain Prices of Wheat

Seeks International Pact But Is Ready to Row Its Own Boat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30—The United States Department of Agriculture depicted today the problem which wheat-producing nations must meet if the price is to be stabilized on a world-wide basis.

Although the United States wheat prices are at a higher level than they have been in the past two seasons, and although drought has made the present crop the "smallest in a generation," the department estimated a world carry-over of wheat on July 1 of approximately 50,000,000 bushels more than last year and a domestic carry-over of 363,000,000 bushels, just about equal to that of last year.

Hopeful that some international agreement may be reached at the World Economic Conference in London which will raise prices on a world-wide scale, United States officials nevertheless expressed confidence that they would be able to uphold domestic wheat prices should the larger effort fail.

"The possibility of international coöperation in reduction of wheat acreage still hangs in the balance," said a statement from the department. "It is clear, however, that the United States is in favorable position to await the developments in other countries.

Surveying world wheat prospects, the department said that in Europe it is to be expected the four exporting countries of the Danube Basin — Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia—will have a considerably larger production than the small crop which they harvested last year.

"The remainder of Europe, in spite of some increase in acreage is expected to produce less wheat than last year when yields were unusually good. The Spanish crop is placed at 43,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and trade estimates point to a French crop of about 25,000,000 bushels less than 1932.

The four North African countries, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Egypt, are expected to produce this year about 23,000,000 bushels less than last year, but in India a crop of about 10,000,000 bushels larger than last year has been harvested.

"Altogether, the eight countries for which official reports are available are indicated to have a crop of about 47,000,000 bushels less than last year and the United States and Canada together seem likely to have about 150,000,000 bushels less."

Wheat Processing Tax Is Unaffected

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Mr. George N. Peek, chief farm administrator, said today there is "no likelihood" of any change in the 30-cent-per-bushel of processing tax on wheat scheduled to go into effect at midnight, July 8.

Plans for operation of the wheat acreage reduction program have been gauged to a 30-cent tax. Asked if the tax would be reduced in event that wheat prices increase to a point by July 8 where there was only a difference of 5 cents between the current average farm price and the pre-war farm price, Mr. Peek said:

"We would not change it."

Mr. Peek also said that trade agreements covering the flour, packing and tobacco industries are being worked out but was uncertain as to how much progress has been made.

Recovery Act Made Tighter By Roosevelt

Plugs Holes Food Trades Might Be Tempted to Use to Advantage

Uses Executive Right

Ties In Farm Administrative Power With That of Johnson, to Close Gap

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt moved today to close all gaps in the industrial recovery program and coördinate the different agencies charged with putting the nation back on the high road to recovery.

In an executive order promulgated here the President slammed the door shut in the face of industries threatening to take advantage of some overlapping of functions between the industrial and agricultural recovery organizations and making it certain that wages and hours of labor will be regulated for every industry in the country including even the strictly agricultural industries.

The order was signed June 26 aboard the Amberjack II in New England waters and made public today at an extraordinary joint press conference held by Brig-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and Mr. George Peek, agricultural adjustment administrator.

Keeps Industry in Line

Behind the order was the danger that some industries dealing in the processing and distribution of food stuffs would seek regulation under the agricultural adjustment administration to avoid agreements covering wages, hours of work, and other conditions of labor required in all codes approved by General Johnson.

The two administrators who shoulder the greatest part of the responsibility for the success of the Roosevelt recovery drive joined in explaining that the move leads toward the fullest coöperation between the two administrations. That this will be the case is emphasized by the long-standing personal relationship between the two men existing since they served together on the War Industries Board and by the strong similarity in their aggressive and straightforward natures.

Under authority of the new order the two administrators will decide between themselves to which any particular industry will come for regulation. For example they have decided that the meat packing industry will be handled by Mr. Peek. During the hearing on a proposed trade agreement for that industry a liaison officer from General Johnson's administration will be present and have charge over all features relating to labor.

No Holes to Get Out of

The executive order specifically delegates to agricultural adjustment administration, through the Secretary of Agriculture, all functions and powers of the President over the milk, tobacco, food and foodstuff industries, with the exception of functions and power relating to conditions of labor.

As General Johnson expressed it, the order means that "control of labor conditions will extend all the way down in every industry everywhere." This however, does not mean that it will extend to the farmer himself.

He also added, in his typical colorful manner, that the order, "leaves no holes by which anyone can get away from either of us." Each industry, he explained, will have a code which will be supplemented by an agricultural agreement in all cases where agriculture is involved.

Asked whether that meant both a code and an agreement, General Johnson bluntly retorted it didn't matter what you called it. "It's only a question of what you write at the top of the page," he added. "Write steamboat up there if you like."

Can Halt Price Gouging

General Johnson also declared flatly that there would be no loophole left for extortionate price fixing under the new scheme. He said the Recovery Act gave him a clear mandate "to move in" whenever there is the slightest suspicion of an extortionate price being achieved through a trade agreement.

The text of the executive order follows:

"Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture all the functions and powers (other than the determination and administration of provisions relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, and other conditions of employment) vested in me by said Title I of said Act with respect to trades, industries or subdivisions thereof engaged principally in the handling of milk and its products, tobacco and its products, and all foods and foodstuffs, subject to the requirements of Title I of said Act, but reserving to me the power to approve or disapprove of the provisions of any code of fair competition entered into in accordance with Title I of said Act. This order is to remain in effect until revoked by me."

Self-Denying Ordinance for Wheat?

How do the four great wheat exporting countries, meeting at London, hope to give their farmers a substantial lift?

America wants 15 per cent cut in wheat production this year and about 10 per cent next. This would allow its 360,000,000 bushels holdover time to get disposed of. For the first time, America is able to make such a proposal by reason of the Agricultural Readjustment Act.

Canada wants production cuts, as proposed by America. It has a wheat hold-over of about 50,000,000 bushels and would agree to reduce crops to dispose of the glut.

Argentina approaches the question from a different angle It has no storage and must sell immediately. But it agrees to the production cut as the best way of getting a market.

Australia, like Argentina, cannot store wheat. It must sell immediately. But in view of the financial stringency and in view of the fact that wheat is so large a proportion of the export trade, some of the states are strongly opposed to any reduction.

The first three are hoping that Australia will finally come in, but prospective crop shortage in the American and Canadian prairie wheat fields brings a new complication to the problem, sending wheat up above the dollar mark at Chicago.

Need of Youth In Rotary Urged By New Leader

Incoming President Addresses Closing Session of Convention

Infusion of youth into Rotary International was urged in a brief address made by Mr. John Nelson of Montreal, the incoming president of Rotary International, at the closing of the twenty-fourth annual convention in Boston, today.

Rotary, he stated, must keep step with youth, must be constantly rejuvenated and revitalized by the younger generation. Youth had, he pointed out, found during the last few years a different form of society from that which confronted its predecessors; it had been ready to serve that society, but had to a large extent been denied the opportunity. The older generation, he stated, must do all that it could to help youth confront that situation, to prevent it from becoming embittered, and to apprehend its need.

He referred to the new kind of world forecast by profound thinkers, in which welfare would supersede wealth, and mankind would find it necessary to learn more about leisure and how to use it. "Without accepting these prophecies too literally," said Mr. Nelson, "we shall have to consider the possibility of reorganizing society. We shall have to alter our technique. We must meet the situation with an open mind. Independence must give way to interdependence." Nations, he added, would have to learn to trust one another.

In conclusion he remarked that "Whatever the ultimate form of society, there will be increasing opportunity to exercise the principles which Rotary has long supported;" that it was not what Rotarians said but what they did that left its mark on the world.

The outgoing president, Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, expressed his appreciation of the opportunity he had had to serve Rotary International and his confidence in the new board of directors.

The profound importance of the World Economic Conference and the Geneva disarmament discussions was emphasized by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, in an address before members of the convention.

Speaking on "What Lies Ahead," Senator Robinson told Rotarians from more than 40 nations, assembled in their final plenary session, that if the economic contest for commercial supremacy shall be terminated through treaties negotiated at London and just arrangements made at Geneva for fair reduction in armaments, the achievement of peace and prosperity among the nations will be assured in the early future.

Cheered and Inspired

Disavowing any claim "to the gift of prophecy," the Senator from Arkansas declared that while the future is clouded with uncertainty, "we may be cheered and inspired by the teachings of history." The speaker was quick to cite the warning of experience, declaring that history affords no basis for the confident belief that the character of human institutions has been so altered or will be quickly changed so that all international disputes hereafter will be resolved without resort to force; or that a code of international equity soon will be adopted and conformed to.

Senator Robinson called attention to the "cross currents in world public opinion" which signify the throwing off of old beliefs in the gradual evolution of a new world. He said there has been a break-up, a dispersion and a reassembling of the forces which control in both social and political realms, while the hidden processes of change are still at work.

"A gigantic task confronts the London Conference," the Senator said. "Successful performance cannot be hoped for if in the various countries represented, public confidence and support are withheld. Exaggeration of trivial mistakes by delegates, criticism of a destructive nature and opposition intended to wreck the conference should be condemned as contrary to sound and wholesome policy.

"Conflicts of national interest cannot be completely reconciled, but they may be so far harmonized that fair tariff and currency arrangements may be negotiated—arrangements calculated and designed to end the present economic war and to revive business among the nations. Given the coöperation and support in public opinion which the importance of its undertakings warrants, the results still may not be entirely satisfactory and reassuring. Denied that coöperation, hopeless failure seems inevitable.

Symptom, Not Cause

"The marked decline in recent years of international trade is of course a symptom rather than a cause of the disorder from which the nations suffer. A well-informed and impartial student observing what may be termed the unfair methods of competition now being resorted to by commercial nations must realize that the continued and universal construction and strengthening of trade barriers cannot be expected to result in permanent advantage to any people.

"On the contrary, unless limitation be placed on tariffs and embargoes, the peoples who seek to shield themselves behind such breastworks will be compelled to live in isolation and to restrict their production with a view to distribution within their own geographical confines.

"There exist, of course, ample precedents in international policy for protective tariff duties, and no one need expect that free trade treaties generally will be negotiated and ratified. What may with reason be looked for is the stabilization of tariffs on a basis of mutual interest and good will with fair regard to comparative prevailing production costs and living conditions in the contracting countries.

"The sessions of the Geneva Conference have been prolonged, and there is at present little promise of substantial accomplishments. Why is it true that public opinion in every civilized land overwhelmingly supports radical action regarding limitation and reduction of armament, and still conference after conference breaks up without notable achievement? Must mankind stagger blindly forward into future wars carrying forever insupportable inheritancies of debt and woe?

"At least a partial answer may be found in the exaggerated nationalism now dominant throughout the world. This has been quickened by commercial rivalries, and by long existing fears and hatreds. Humanity cannot rid itself of future war burdens until there has been created that mutual understanding and good will among peoples which relieve them of the fear of attack from those whom they have become accustomed to regard as enemies.

"Treaties alone are not strong enough to prevent armed clashes. Peace treaties must be supported by public opinion recognizing the necessity for toleration and forbearance, and accepting the effectiveness of tribunals of arbitration and justice in the settlement of international disputes.

Common Civilization

"Enlightened self-interest," carried beyond the dreams of the early Romans, whose placid philosophy expounded it, was emphasized in a speech by Sir Robert Falconer, K. C. M. G., past president of Toronto University, on the subject, "Our Common Civilization."

He likened modern civilization to the human body, in which the coöperation of all the various organs is virtually essential.

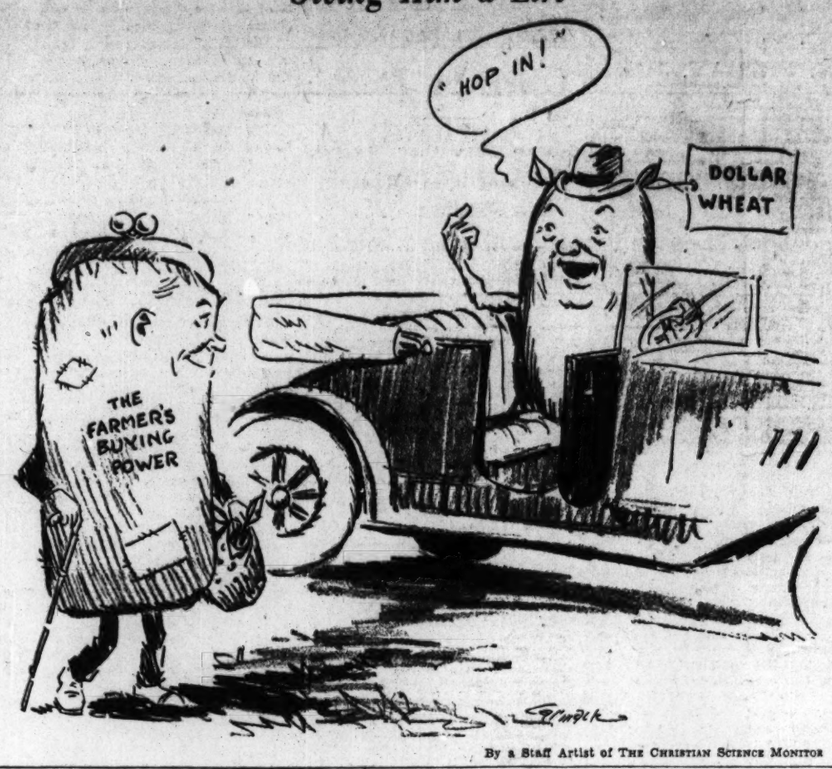
"Nationalism," he stated, "makes its appeal to the short-sighted man, not to the long-sighted man. More than any other people of recent times, the United States has incorporated in its civilization many different stocks. The first government was formed by men not born in this country, and until a few years ago immigration brought further material and a rich background to this land. In fact, the American people have never been one-sided."

He referred to the conference in London as an outstanding illustration of the need for more interchange of ideas among the nations. "The group thought of civilization," he said, "is imbedded in man's selfishness. The selfish man becomes a fearful man." Such an individual, he explained, is an easy prey to the propaganda of small, self-seeking interests.

"Enlightened self-interest," he went on, "is a very different thing from your selfishness. The isolated, selfish man becomes a savage, living by the law of the jungle, grabbing for himself all he can lay hands on. Man is a member of the family, the group, the nation, civilization. He will find his permanent welfare in the blessing which he shares with others."

Coöperation, Sir Robert explained, did not mean the loss of individuality, but, he asserted, no one country can hope to possess all the key minds, all the inventive genius, all the color; and there must be interchange not only of economic goods but also of the gifts which individuals contribute to the whole. "The spirit of essential democracy," he stated, "is a foe to exclusive nationalism. You cannot look after only your own people. You must also look after the rest of the world."

Giving Him a Lift



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parsons Defends Police of Boston Censured by Jury

Arrest of Gustin Declared Sample of Their Work in Crime Bureau

Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, former probation commissioner, today warned the public against hasty judgment on one-sided evidence regarding Boston's police department. The Grand Jury report urging the dismissal of Mr. John M. Anderson, deputy superintendent of the Boston Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and of his assistant, Lieut. Stephen Gillis, cannot be interpreted as a conclusive verdict against these two men, he said.

The findings of the Grand Jury lack the essential balance necessary for a final judgment, he said. He explained that the proceedings of the Grand Jury partake largely of those of a "star chamber," with the defendants denied counsel and other prerequisites of adequate defense. Final judgment of the public must wait upon a better presentation of both sides of the controversy, he averred.

Declaring that the Grand Jury by its factual examination into the issue had acted in the best tradition of a Grand Jury, he asserted the value of the findings resided in the precipitation of the problem for final clarification. Now that the charges of inefficiency and incompetence have been brought against two key men of the police department, nothing short of complete satisfaction of the truth or falsity of these allegations should be tolerated, he said.

The report should not, according to Mr. Parsons, be dismissed because of suspicions of animus or political chicanery. There is the opportunity of complete clarification of conditons in the police department and it should not be lost. Mr. Parsons welcomes the carrying of the inquiry to its extremity although he declares he has the utmost confidence and respect in Mr. Anderson.

The Grand Jury, he indicated, certainly has done a public service in airing a condition about which there is some question and it may have done the Boston police a real service in precipitating an inquiry that may end all in the police's favor.

On the very echo of the jury's arraignment of Anderson and Gillis, officers under these two men successfully ended a six-months' man hunt for Boston's number one public enemy, Stephen J. Wallace, alias "Red" Gustin. Gustin was arrested by a squad of Boston and New York detectives on Broadway, New York, last night. As the public waits for some possible defense of Boston's Bureau of Criminal Investigation from Mr. Eugene Hultman, commissioner of police, or from Gov. Joseph B. Ely, or from both, the apprehension of Gustin is regarded in some quarters as a most providential and forceful defense for the bureau in the interim.

Characterizing the whole proceedings as a "one-man show," Mr. Russell Codman Jr., prominent real estate operator, in a statement last night, declared that the report of the Grand Jury was without real value and was promoted by Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney. Asserting that the jury had been misled, Mr. Codman declared the circumstances reflected against the district attorney himself and that his office "might as well be investigated."

Promptly on the issurance of the statement came an open invitation from Mr. Lester J. Banks, foreman of the Grand Jury, for Mr. Codman to appear before that body today if he thinks he possesses any helpful information.

The District Attorney's office reported that Mr. Codman did not accept the invitation to appear before the Grand Jury.

Tonight at the Pops

"On the Mall," March ..... Goldman
"Mignon," Overture ..... Thomas
Song Without Words .... Tchaikovsky
"Aida," Fantasia ..... Verdi
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... de Falla
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano Solo: J. M. Sanromá
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
Song of the Volga Bargemen
Arranged by Jacchia
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; possibly showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and possibly in extreme east portion Saturday morning; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Showers tonight and possibly Saturday morning; slightly warmer on the coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and possibly Saturday morning; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers and cooler tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Connecticut: Showers; slightly warmer in south portion tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong southwest winds over south portion, and fresh to strong south winds shifting to southwest over north portion; weather partly overcast, probably with showers tonight and Saturday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Montreal	74	80
Bismarck	60	86	Nantucket	66	74
Boston	73	90	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	78	96	New York	72	88
Calgary	50	58	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Charleston	86	90	North Platte	68	94
Chicago	74	88	Philadelphia	74	88
Cincinnati	80	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	104
Denver	62	88	Pittsburgh	78	90
Eastport, Me.	56	72	Portland, Me.	68	92
Hatteras	78	86	Raleigh	76	92
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	82	100
7p.m.June29	72		St. Paul	76	94
Helena, Mont.	46	70	Salt Lake City	60	90
Huron, S. D.	70	98	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	80	92	SantaFe, N.M.	60	86
Kansas City	82	102	Seattle	54	62
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	78	92
Memphis	78	94	Wichita, Kan.	80	106
Miami, Fla.	74	88	Williston, N.D.	54	72

A—9 a. m. June 30.
B—Maximum June 29.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 5:26 p. m., Saturday, 5:48 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.7 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

Events Tonight

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley: Lecture by Prof. Henry D. Gideonse of University of Chicago, on "International Aspects of Economic Recovery, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater — "Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic — "Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Events Tomorrow

Last session, second annual New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College: Lectures by Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University, 8:30; Dr. Raymond L. Buell, research director, Foreign Policy Association, New York, 9:25; Prof. Harry D. Gideonse, University of Chicago, 10:35, and Mr. Devere Allen, editor, World Tomorrow, 11:30.

Opening session, Wellesley Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College: Lectures and round tables, afternoon and evening.

Children's Museum of Boston: Through July 3, museum games, puzzles, and general reading room activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain; motion picture lecture on museum activities, 3.

Annual political garden rally, Essex County Division, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, speakers include Lt.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Representative A. Piatt Andrew, Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, and Representative Henry Cabot Lodge; James Putnam Tea House, Danvers, 2:30.

Last day, annual Cohasset flower show, auspices Cohasset Garden Club, Town Hall, all day.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater — "Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," a. m., 10, 11:55; p. m., 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruege; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Boston Art Club—Oil paintings by members. Through July 1.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Prints by Albrecht Dürer and other old masters.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculptures by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Boston Art Notes

Architects' Shop

Water colors and drawings by Miss Marjorie Pierce are on view at the Architects' Shop. This shop, it may be recalled, was opened for the purpose of selling arts and crafts made by architects, especially those who have not been employed in the recent lull in the building trade.

Miss Pierce's work is really a pictorial record of architectural views seen in the course of extensive travel. Façades and towers, arches, doorways, tympana, and vistas such as that of Mt. St. Michel, are carefully portrayed by her so that their style is unmistakable. Miss Pierce works in the detail with proper subordination, and reveals the softening aging character of her famous subjects. Her drawing is skillful and serves its purpose adequately.

We have had occasion this season to view the work of a number of architects. Generally they are partial to their specialized subjects and we cannot help noting their delight in the designs of famous edifices. They bring knowledge to their work and do not depend upon merely accurate observation, or momentary impressions. Structurally their buildings are very sound, not likely to topple.

In ages past it was not uncommon for a painter to be an architect as well. Here, at 19 Bromfield Street, we note that architects participate in the minor arts. There is a collection of weaves, of clothing, of carved woodwork, of prints, all made by those who specialize in building design. It is a shop of distinction and character, well worth visiting, and, if we may so add, patronizing.

D. A.

Cape Cod Canal Opens After Week's Closing

Cape Cod Canal is open to navigation again after being closed to all but small craft for nearly a week. Announcement was made yesterday by army engineers in Boston that vessels up to 6000 tons and 20 feet draft can now use the waterway with adequate power and steering qualities.

The construction company engaged in improving and straightening the canal has fished out the boulders which dropped into the channel when a lighter collapsed.

Engineering Construction Up

NEW YORK, June 30—Private engineering construction is showing the first tendency toward an upturn since late in 1931, reports Engineering News-Record. Contracts, both public and private, totaled $22,882,000 for the week ended June 26, a drop of $6,400,000 from the previous week's unusually high total, but well above the average of the past eight weeks. Private awards in June have averaged $13,600,000 weekly.

State Senators Back Ely's Veto On Civil Service

Resolve to Send Schooner to World's Fair Passed to Be Engrossed

The resolve creating a commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industries was today ordered to a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The House also passed to a third reading the bill providing for the removal and punishment of officers and directors of banks who persist in improper practices.

Without debate, the House ordered to a third reading the resolve authorizing the Alcoholic Beverages Commission to order the refunding of license and permit fees.

Governor Ely's veto of the bill eliminating educational requirements as a prerequisite to the taking of Civil Service examinations was sustained by the Senate yesterday. The Senate voted 18 to 16 against passing the bill, notwithstanding the veto, although the House on Wednesday had voted to override the veto.

An order recommended by the Ways and Means Committee requesting the Public Utilities Commission to investigate the expediency of eliminating service charge to domestic users of gas and electricity was adopted by the Senate yesterday. Senator William F. Madden of Boston, favoring the investigation, told the Senate it should be more sincere in its dealings with the public.

The resolve appropriating $15,000 to send the Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud to the Century of Progress exhibition at Chicago was passed to be engrossed by the House, and was afterward favorably reported in the Senate by the Senate Ways and Means Committee. It will be acted upon Wednesday.

The Legislative Committee on Ways and Means and Municipal Finance yesterday appointed two subcommittees to draft legislation to authorize the State and cities and towns to spend about $75,000,000 for public works under the Federal Industrial Recovery Act. The two subcommittees will report next Wednesday to the main groups.

Four Suits Entered Against Salem Bank

Recovery of $365,000 from the Salem Trust Company, closed affiliate of the Federal National Bank, and of other sums from the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, was the basis of four suits filed yesterday by Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver for the closed Federal National Bank.

In the suit against the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, Mr. Pearson seeks to recover a $25,000 loan authorized by Mr. Theodore W. Logan, vice-president of the Federal National Bank, which, according to the charge, was made "for his own private benefit" and not "in good faith or for the actual or supposed advantage of the Federal National Bank."

Mr. Pearson seeks to collect the $25,000 from the bonding company which had insured the Federal National under a so-called "bankers' blanket bond." The receiver states that the loss falls within the terms of the bond, being covered by a clause that guarantees the bank against loss "through any dishonest or criminal act of any employee of the said bank."

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Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 2

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1360kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

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Technocrats Split On Issue of Force In Reaching Goal

Banquet Called Off as Continental Congress Fails to Click

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30 — Hopes of technocracy to rebuild society as a gigantic machine, where being well fed would count for more than liberty or religion, received a chill setback here this week.

The "Continental Congress" of the Technocrats fizzled out. It failed to produce the new national association for which it was called. It produced instead a split between engineers and radicals. Finally it came to an unexpected halt when the closing banquet was called off.

Not enough seats had been sold to warrant holding the banquet, the startled technocrats were informed The curtain fell as the few enthusiasts for a new era who had bought tickets hurried to get their money back.

What brought the spit was the issue of violence in revolutionary methods, according to a spokesman for the All-America Technological Society.

He charged Mr. Howard Scott of New York, the leader of technocracy in its cometlike brilliance and eclipse, with advocating force. Mr. Scott's own description of the process by which a new industrial society would come in appeared to observers to fit in closely with revolutionary technique, as described almost simultaneously yesterday at the University of Chicago.

Scott Outlines Aims

A new radical movement is developing out of technocracy, as it is viewed by some of the participants in the "congress" here. Its plans for achieving power were regarded as quite similar to those that have been standard ever since the Bolsheviki used them with success in Russia in 1917.

In outlining the aims of Technocracy, Inc., yesterday, Mr. Scott, its director, said it must first have an organization, it must train it and then it must discipline it for the capacity to act.

Someone rose from the floor to ask if the industrial revolution envisioned would come in gradually, or whether the "capacity to act" would be employed by the technocrats at a strategic moment.

"That is a question of tactics," replied Mr. Scott, "and tactics is not for this meeting, but for our organization."

The engineers of the technological society interpreted Mr. Scott's philosophy of change as outside the [illegible]. The society had joined in the call for the congress in the hope of meeting on common ground. But as one of the leaders commented, they had not known previously just what Technocracy, Inc., stood for, and after Mr. Scott had explained it early in the sessions, they determined to withdraw.

"We are composed almost exclusively of engineers gathered together for the purpose of solving the problem of the equitable distribution of wealth," continued the technological society member. "We stand entirely for orderly means within the Constitution.

"Technocracy did not seem to have a program. As far as we could see, the only tangible thing in it was violence."

Miscellaneous Collection

When the local association pulled out, there was not much left in the congress save a miscellaneous collection, including local "bug club" members, "soapboxers," radicals, Communists, a few anarchists, a few engineers, and several clergymen. Such was the analysis of one of the men who helped promote the meetings.

In what expectedly proved the closing address, Mr. Scott pictured the goal of a society operated by the personnel of industry. It would have 92 functional or industrial divisions. "Those who functionally operate the state," he remarked, "are the state." In his conception man was a mechanical energy consuming machine. He commented on hope as "one of the most vicious of vices."

To everyone he promised inescapable prosperity under the ordered system of distribution to result from technocracy's program.

A question came from the floor about the liberty of the citizens.

"I am not the slightest bit concerned whether we take away their liberty," he replied. "If they have the highest purchasing power and security possible, I don't care if you take away liberty."

To the initiated the newest thing in Mr. Scott's planning yesterday was his description of technocratic money. He called it energy certificates. By recording on each by whom and for what it was used, and collecting all the certificates, he declared it could be known even how many lipsticks were sold every hour, and production gauged accordingly.

Lehman Orders Cut In Utility Rates As Much as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30—Orders that there be no let-up in the investigation of utility rates and that these rates shall be set "as low as possible," have gone out from Gov Herbert H. Lehman to the New York State Public Service Commission.

"Emergency rates will be set after reasonable investigation." Governor Lehman told the conference of mayors here June 28. "It is the intention of the Public Service Commission to fix emergency rates as quickly as possible."

The Governor's announcement followed the first action by the commission under the temporary emergency rate proceedings in reducing rates when it cut the charges of the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation to save consumers about $600,000 a year.

The mayors, headed by Mayor Walker G. C. Otto of New Rochelle, petitioned the Governor against court and public service commission decisions permitting utility concerns to earn 7 and 8 per cent. They "earnestly suggested that a rate of 5 per cent would be adequate in these times, and certainly a return of 6 per cent would still leave the public utility corporations in a favored class by themselves."

Ancient Korean Type Presented to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 — The Franklin Institute here has been presented with three pieces of ancient, movable Korean type, one piece of which was in use before Gutenberg's announcement of his discovery of the art of printing. The type will be housed in the institute's museum, a part of the new Benjamin Franklin Memorial, now under construction here on the Parkway.

Made of bronze, the type was used in printing Chinese books. One piece, which means "peace," or "harmony," is known to have been in use in 1434. The other two pieces stand for the words, "guilelessness" or "sincerity," and "love" or "heaven." The pieces of type came from the Seoul Museum in Korea.

Cylindrical in shape, the type is concave on the under side, and was made to fit into a bed of beeswax, which held it in place. So far as is known, the type is rare, there being no other pieces of it in this city and, according to Dr. Daland, none in the British Museum

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Donald C. McGahey, Illinois.
Mrs. Lillian S. Putnam, Florida.
Mrs. Franklin Hess, Illinois.
Mrs. Roland Barker, Illinois.
Louise Hill, Colorado.
Effie S. Smith, Colorado.
Mrs. Allen C. Steel, California.
MacNeill Stelle, California.
Mrs. Mary E. Harris, Illinois.
Gaspar de Haz, Spain.
Mrs. Irene Zweig, Texas.
Mrs. Burt Coldren, Coloredo.
Miss Minnie A. Martin, Michigan.
Mrs. Adaline LaFever, Michigan.
Mrs. Sarah V Cornelius, Connecticut.
Ted Cornelius, Connecticut.
Carlton W. Neier, New Jersey.
Mrs. Carlton W. Neier, New Jersey.
Coila Hollis, Montana.
Lela Mae Hahn, Kansas.
E. Pervren, Sweden.
Mrs. George R. Quirmbach, Ontario, Can.
George R. Quirmbach, Ontario, Can.
Mrs. Louisa Heitmann, Illinois.
Helen M. Heitmann, Illinois.
Diedrick W. Heitmann, California.
Mrs. Clara A. Heitmann, California.
Mrs. Florence Dearing Sumner, Massachusetts.
A. M Dixon, Pennsylvania.
G. W. Kirn, Iowa.
Alita Hearn, Michigan.
Marjorie J Hover, Michigan.
Florence A. Nichols, Illinois.
Bernice Tasker, Massachusetts.
Louise Johnson, Connecticut.
H. Franklyn Kirkley, Connecticut.
E. Vernon Scott, Rhode Island.
Annie E. Franz, Texas.
Louis J. Grayson, District of Columbia.

She Rallies Youth To Oppose Repeal

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MRS. ANNA MARDEN DEYO

Must Fight Liquor As Well as Repeal, Mrs. Boole Finds

Should Stress the Evils of Alcohol, W. C. T. U. Head Tells Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30—Renewing its original emphasis upon liquor as an enemy of society, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, meeting here today for its fifty-ninth annual convention, heard an appeal from its president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, to "do its first work all over again," namely, to educate people against the use of alcohol in all forms.

Urging all temperance groups to join with the W. C. T. U. to "fight repeal every step of the way," Mrs. Boole reminded her audience that it was neither the saloon nor the speakeasy that is the actual offender, but liquor itself, and that the battle would always be against alcohol, whether it is sold in a beer garden, in a back-alley resort, or served in the home.

"Prohibition has justified itself in the past 13 years," Mrs. Boole said. "As the wet hysteria subsides, and it will subside, the people will recognize that the evils of the liquor traffic are inherent in alcohol, that state control of the traffic leads inevitably to state control by the traffic.

Alcohol Always an Evil

"The repeal of prohibition would not change the nature of alcohol. We hereby express our conviction of the danger fraught in the use of all kinds of alcoholic liquors, beginning with beer. We appeal to educators to take the initiative to protect youth by giving them the facts of natural science as to the nature and effect of alcohol that they may willingly adopt total abstinence as a safe rule of life."

A historic atmosphere is given the convention this year by the fact that it is the sixtieth anniversary of the famous woman's crusades which launched the temperance movement. These spontaneous efforts on the part of home-loving church women who marched into the saloons to pray for the saloon-keepers and for the abolition of the saloon led them, said Mrs. Boole, into new paths of civic service outside the home, and laid the foundations for the W. C. T. U. organized the next year.

To celebrate this historic movement Mrs. Boole urged a new crusade by women.

"Why not enter a united protest," she said, "against the exploitation of the home in the interest of beer by visiting the proprietors of grocery stores and other business places selling it and appealing to them to find a better way to promote business? Let us enlist the best women in the community in a new crusade to prevent the homes of America from being exploited by beer and, if repeal comes, by every kind of intoxicating liquor."

Mrs. Boole to Retire

Mrs. Boole's address was in a sense a valedictory, as she has announced her intention to retire. Her successor i. to be chosen Tuesday.

A new line of study for the W. C. T. U. was recommended to the convention today by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national treasurer. To meet the argument that "beer will bring prosperity," Mrs. Munns recommended local studies of government by women to find out where true economies could be made and to learn the disastrous social and moral affects of using the liquor business as a budget-balancer.

Enlistment of young people—particularly daughters of W. C. T. U. mothers—in the temperance movement was urged by Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, corresponding secretary in her report.

Gains in W. C. T. U. membership were reported by Mrs. DeYo. Arizona was given a cash prize for being the first state to certify that every one of its local units had brought in six new members. Hawaii was second in the contest. Kentucky brought in the largest total of new members, 1054 and the largest number of new unions, 32.

To be listed as a "member" of the W. C. T. U., it is recalled, a person must have paid the annual dues and signed a total abstinance pledge. Comparing the membership of the temperance organization in the current year with its membership in 1911, when it last met in Milwaukee, Mrs. Boole noted that the present paid membership was greater by more than 100,000.

Smith Fails to See How Recovery Act Can Possibly Work

NEW YORK, June 30—Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor, writing in the current New Outlook, asserts he might be "old-fashioned" but he cannot understand how the National Recovery Act "can possibly work."

"I have never hesitated to recommend the extension of government activities to meet the needs of a growing population in an age of industrial invention," Mr. Smith writes, "but this plan goes beyond anything my imagination can follow.

"If its terms are carried out literally, the tendency will undoubtedly be to cripple initiative, legalize and even officially encourage monopoly, raise prices and require higher tariffs to maintain the new structure. In such a triumph of bureaucracy, the little man would be lost in the shuffle.

"I am in favor of applying the curb to industry where necessary, but not of placing the heavy, paralyzing hand of the Government upon all the business enterprise of the nation. I believe in good public administration, but I know its limitations. I am in favor of restoring conditions which make business leadership possible rather than of looking to the Government to provide it."

Foster Homes Closed By Pennsylvania Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 30—As a result of an investigation by the Board of County Commissioners and the League of Women Voters into the system of foster homes in Allegheny County, three of the homes have been ordered closed and children removed from 10 others by the Juvenile Court.

Marking a drastic revision in the handling of Juvenile Court wards, Judge Benjamin Lencher issued an order to court investigators on Wednesday that reports must be made to him every three months on each child. Improper diet, poor sleeping quarters and improper supervision within the families were some of the reasons given by Judge Lencher for closing the three homes and removing the children from the others.

Ireland's Courts Move to Building Given by British

Belfast—Structure Fulfills Parliament's Oblgiation to Northern Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—The Royal Courts of Justice for Northern Ireland were opened by the Governor, the Duke of Abercorn, on May 31. Built in Portland stone, at a cost of £750,000, they occupy a central site in the city.

The new courts are a gift from the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern rIeland to the subordinate state of Northern Ireland, and, when the building was handed over by Sir Patrick Duff, on behalf of the British Government, it marked the completion of the obligations that the British Parliament undertook in the Government of Ireland Act.

These included the provision of a Parliament House, a High Court and accommodation to house the Civil Service. The Parliament House at Stormont was opened by the Prince of Wales last summer and the Civil Service is being accommodated in the upper portions of both the Parliament House and the new law courts.

The foundation stone of the new Royal Courts of Justice was laid on Oct. 19, 1929, by the Duke of Abercorn.

The building contains two King's Bench Courts, the Chancery Court and the Court of Appeal, as well as court offices, a library and accommodation for members of the bar, solicitors, the press, jurors and witnesses. On the upper portion of the building accommodation is also provided for certain Government departments, including the Ministry of Commerce, Public Record Office, the Registrar-General and the Estate Duty and Stamp offices.

Excellent equipment and furnishings have been provided of the most modern type and the courts do not possess any of that somber aspect often associated with law courts.

Owing to the nature of the subsoil, 1200 piles had to be driven in laying the foundations.

Captain Plays 'Truant Officer' Rôle, Catches Canadian Buoy Near Cuba

The "truant officer" finally has caught up with a buoy which on its wayward journey traveled approximately 6000 miles from home.

This buoy did not play "hookey" from school but deserted its job of guiding ships in Canadian waters. The truant officer in this case was Cept. Fred Nelson, master of the American steamer Almeria Lykes, who picked up the buoy off the coast of Cuba.

Drifting buoys are more or less commonly encountered by mariners who report their description and position to the hydrographic office and feel that their duty is done. In this case, however, the beacon was actually picked up so that the former guide to navigation ceased to be an obstruction. It is one of the few times that a ship's captain has picked up a drifting buoy.

A radio report received yesterday at the Boston Branch of the Navy Hydrographic Service stated that the battered beacon was marked "Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1899."

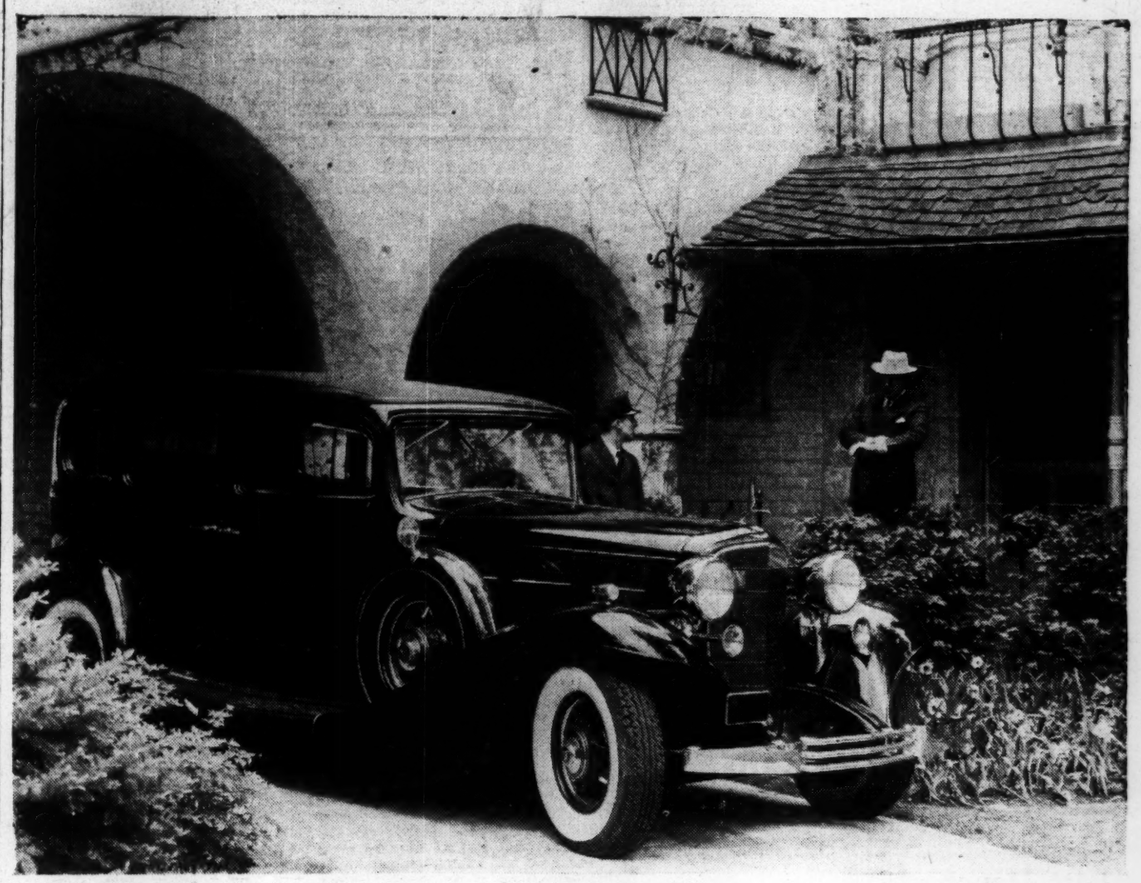
Officers of the steamer believe that the buoy broke away from its moorings in Canadian waters years ago, drifted across the Atlantic Ocean, thence southward and then westward in the north equatorial current, ending its roving career aboard the Almeria Lykes, which was bound for Port Arthur, Texas, and Santo Domingo at the time.

Yugoslavian Steamer Carries Canadian Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta. — The Alberta wheat pool recently sold for export to the United Kingdom what proved to be the largest shipment of grain ever made from the port of Victoria.

This shipment of 367,000 bushels of wheat loaded at the Alberta pool terminal elevator on the Pacific coast, cut the wheat supply of the pool in half. This record shipment of wheat consigned to Great Britain was carried by a Yugoslavian steamer belonging to that country to dock at the B. C. port.



A man and his motor car

Of all those material possessions which bespeak a man's place among his fellow men—none is more instantly recognized than his automobile. Wherever he goes and whatever he does, his car has come to be accepted as a symbol of his tastes, his standing and his business success. Because of this, there has grown up about Cadillac and LaSalle a degree of respect which is unusual in America's business life. Men who have given the problem serious thought will have no other automobile; for here is the "Standard of the World"—the car which has stood, for a quarter of a century, as the emblem of all that is fine. They know, when they drive a Cadillac or LaSalle, that they have the masterpiece itself—and that it is given the recognition which a masterpiece always inspires.

LaSalle list prices begin at $2245, f. o. b. Detroit . . . Cadillac at $2695 . . . G. M. A. C. terms available on any model

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The price of silk has soared so rapidly since we purchased these beautiful slips that we strongly advise you to buy as many as you can at this low price.

Look at the beautiful Alencon pattern laces at both top and bottom. Look at the shadow panels. And remember, the silk is pure-dye and the price only 2.25. Tearose and white.

Street and Sixth Floors.

So EASY to apply--- and so INEXPENSIVE!

The attractive room illustrated was completely decorated with Sherwin-Williams products. S-W Semi-Lustre—the beautiful modern finish that washes like porcelain—was used for the walls, and S-WEnameloid for the trim.

A good brush, a few minutes' time, a can of Sherwin-Williams Enameloid, and any old surface gleams like radiant porcelain. Try it in the kitchen — the bathroom — to renew old furniture — on the children's toys. But be sure it's Sherwin-Williams Enameloid, if you want the newest in colors and the finest in quality.

●Two of the 175 products bearing this "Cover the Earth" Emblem of Quality

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COVER THE EARTH

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New Guidebook Serves as Strong Magnet to Hikers

Marks Advancement in New England's Section of Appalachian Trail

A new magnet is being brought into play to draw outdoor enthusiasts to New England's network of hiking trails. It is the long-awaited "Guide to the Appalachian Trail in New England" just issued by the New England Trail Conference, following a long period of preparation.

This is the second in a series of four guidebooks to the entire Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia. The first, the "Guide to Paths in the Blue Ridge, the Appalachian Trail and Side Trails," was issued by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Washington, D. C., in 1931, and is considered a classic among guidebooks. A second edition of this voulme, much larger, is expected in the fall.

Issuance of the New England guide marks another milestone in the progress toward completion of the Appalachian Trail in New England. At present, the entire path from the Connecticut-New York border to Grafton Notch, Maine, is open and marked. From there to Mt. Katahdin in Maine, the trail is incomplete, although through use of the guidebook, trampers may hike over a great portion of it.

When finished, the New England section of this 2100-mile path is expected to be about 710 miles long. The rest of the trail through to Georgia is practically completed, with about 1800 miles open to hikers.

Of convenient pocket size, the new guide is expected to meet with the instant approval of hikers, as will its price of 50 cents. Modeled after the Long Trail guidebook, the New England book covers in detail all the newer sections of the Appalachian Trail in New England, and briefly describes generally existing published material on the older parts of the trail.

Much of the A. T. through Vermont and New Hampshire is laid over old systems, such as the Long Trail in Vermont and the White Mountains paths of the Appalachian Mountain Club. Although these sections are covered only briefly, the hiker may follow the trails easily with use of the new guide, if care is exercised.

The A. T. through Connecticut and Massachusetts is covered most thoroughly in the book. Splendid trail maps are offered on the Massachusetts and Vermont sections. In addition, there is an excellent map of the existing and proposed sections of the A. T. in Maine. In connection with the Connecticut section, an itinerary for a five-days' trip over the A. T. in that section is furnished, showing accommodations available.

Concerning the Maine section, described in detail in the guide, the editors warn hikers that "until the trail is opened and marked, especially by reason of the number of old lumber roads to be encountered, the Maine link should be attempted only by those thoroughly familiar with and prepared for the vagaries of travel in the Maine woods."

According to Mr. Myron H. Avery, chairman of the board of managers of the Appalachian Trail Conference, who had a large part in preparing the New England guidebook, about 75 per cent of the manuscript of the guide covering the Applachian Trail in the southern Applachians has been prepared. A revised edition of the New York Walk Book or a separate pamphlet coverng the Appalachian Trail from the Connecticut-New York border to the Susquehanna River will be issued shortly, it is expected.

Besides Mr. Avery, those who carried through the work of preparing the New England guidebook are: Mr. Edgar L. Heermance, chairman of the trails committee, Connecticut Forest and Park Association; Mr. Arthur C. Comey, charman of the New England Trail Conference, and Mr. Hugh O. Brown, of the Williams College Outing Club.

Maynard, Roosevelt Appointee, Inducted As Boston Collector

One of the first federal key positions to be established in New England after the Revolutionary War—that of Collector of Customs at Boston, with jurisdiction over the Massachusetts customs district and about 600 federal employees—was taken over today by Mr. Joseph A. Maynard of Boston, appointee of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Willifred W. Lufkin of Essex, Mass., who has held the collectorship 12 years under three Presidents—Harding, Coolidge and Hoover—resigned the office as the government fiscal year ended today. The new collector was inducted into office by Judge John E. Swift of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

Mr. Lufkin has held the post the third longest time of any incumbent since the office was established in early colonial days. The first collector, Benjamin Lincoln, held the office from 1789 to 1809. Henry A. S. Dearborn served from 1812 to 1829.

Revenue collected in this custom district is chiefly from duties assessed on imported merchandise under the tariff act, and the receipts under Mr. Lufkin's administration increased from $19,000,000 in 1921 to $69,000,000 in 1924. Receipts at present are about $20,000,000 annually.

"Business improvement is gaining momentum," said Mr. Lufkin today, "and marked increases are developing in the volume of imports which contribute substantially to the customs receipts here particularly wool, which pays a heavy duty and comes from England, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and South America; sugar from Cuba, and cotton from Egypt."

Motorists Cautioned By Registrar Ryan

In view of the long week-end holiday, including the Fourth of July, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, asks all motorists to exercise extra caution.

"Moderation in speed is, of course, the best of all assurances of safety for both motorists and pedestrians," he says, "but besides that I would call for special care in two critical situations. One relates to railroad grade crossings, where holiday parties in other years have met disaster. No matter how gay the party, the utmost caution and circumspection are absolutely necessary when approaching a crossing.

"The other particular warning is for those who may think it funny or clever to toss firecrackers out of their cars while passing through the streets. No form of fireworks or other explosives should be used in, or in connection with, the operation of an automobile. To any operator or owner found using his car in this way will be meted out the full penalty of the law."

Mediator in World Affairs Retires as League's Secretary

Drummond's Work Marked by Impartiality, Judgment and Great Diligence

Peacemaker

Drawn by Cecil Thompson for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 30—Sir Eric Drummond, first secretary-general of the League of Nations, today concluded a term of office extending over 14 years, during which he has availed himself of unprecedented opportunities for pioneering work in the improvement of international relations.

No other man has ever been brought into such close official relationship with so large a number or so wide a range of world statesmen and diplomats. Technically speaking, the secretary-general of the League has practically no power. But actually he has great influence.

Whenever the Council meets, and the representatives of 14 countries, including all the great European powers except Russia, take their seats under the presidency of one of their members, it is the secretary-general who sits at the president's left hand at the horseshoe table and advises on all questions of procedure under the Covenant. The strictly impartial and universally friendly conduct of Sir Eric on such occasions has had a stabilizing and pacifying effect, and has been a source of confidence and support for many successive presidents.

Whenever there is a dispute between members of the League, it is the secretary-general who must take the lead in seeking to reconcile their differences. It speaks well for the high standard of distinterested service which Sir Eric has made a tradition of his office that there has hardly ever been a complaint that the secretary-general has allowed personal or national considerations to enter into his activities as mediator.

In view of the complexities of such disputes as the Sino-Japanese conflict and the recent clashes in South America, the slightest deviation from impartiality would have undoubtedly evoked a storm of protest. Sir Eric has held himself above personal prejudice and national bias with a constancy which has added to his own prestige and to the authority of the League.

Whatever may be his next undertaking—and he is not the sort of man to court inactivity—he will carry into it a breadth of experience almost without parallel. It will be interesting to see what use he decides to make of his talents after the vacation he is now to take in England. His name has been mentioned in connection with such appointments as the British Ambassadorship in Washington and the Viceroyalty of India.

As a member of any important international commission which may have to be appointed in the future, he would have an unsurpassed background of information and experience.

Sir Eric is chary of press interviews, and more experienced in shielding notables from the correspondents than in giving "stories" to the press. When he accompanied Lord Balfour to the United States in 1917, this was one of his principal tasks. He works long hours, and guards himself against needless or idle engagements, but there is no lack of courtesy or geniality in his social relations.

When recently asked to sum up briefly the fruits of his experience in the post-war years, he said that they might be comprised in three axioms: first, never threaten; second, always tell the truth; and third, place all your cards on the table. It is on this basis that he has maintained cordial relations with the representatives of 57 states which are members of the League and several which are not, during years which have yielded a large quota of international disputes.

When in 1919 Sir Eric, who was named in the Treaty of Versailles as first secretary-general of the League, began to organize the Secretariat of the new international organization, he started with one collaborator, one stenographer, and one office-keeper, in a back drawing room at 23 Manchester Square, London.

Today, the staff of the Secretariat comprises 637 men and women from 44 nations, apart from the Geneva house staff, which is practically all Swiss. A magnificent new building is nearing completion. By vote of the Council, a portrait of Sir Eric will hang in this new home when it is ready for occupancy next year.

Motion Pictures

A Study in Contrasts

The double-feature bill at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters presents "The Silk Express" and "Hold Me Tight," two diametrically opposed pictures of no very great significance.

The "Silk Express" is a fairly lurid mystery melodrama, concerning the conveyance of a carload of silk from Seattle to New York on a special flier, for business reasons. Rival business interests seek to delay or prevent the successful termination of the trip, with a resultant highly improbable series of sensational events. The pieces of the jig-saw plot had best be left for the spectator to put together himself.

On the pictorial side, there is the color of romance and adventure in views of the speeding train, the sounds as well as the sights of its passage through mountain snowsheds and tunnels and long, village-dotted plains. A train journey across the continent provides thrills enough of its own. Messrs. Guy Kibbee, Dudley Digges, Arthur Byron Arthur Hohl and Neil Hamilton are in the cast, with satisfactory characterizations. Miss Sheila Terry is rather ineffectively present.

"Hold Me Tight" is a neat little domestic comedy, in which Mr. James Dunn and Miss Sally Eilers are again paired as their simple, likable selves, and with the aid of a few equally mild colleagues spell out the story of a group of workers in a department store. It is mostly a quiet tale, shot with one turbulent big scene. Mr. Frank McHugh is the Micawber type of job-hunter, done with his usual restraint.

M. L.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 NBC, Irving Rose's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Rondoliers; male quartet.
7:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
7:45 NBC, "Pastorale: orchestra.
8:00 NBC Players: "Wayside Inn."
8:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, William Hard, speaking from London.
10:45 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:00 Announcements; sports; news.
11:30 NBC, Organ recital; chorus.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers.
5:15 NBC, "The Three Scamps."
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 NBC, "Just Relax," comedy sketch.
7:00 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Drifting and Dreaming."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 Soloist; organ recital.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 Minstrel program.
8:45 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb, orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; orchestra.
10:30 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:15 Announcements; news.
10:00 Tal Henry's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 James Sisters, vocal.
7:00 Guy Bates's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine string ensemble.
8:00 Studio program.
8:30 "Rhythm Rebels."
8:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:45 "Evening Reveries."
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels."

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:10-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
0:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, American Air Races, from Chicago.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, "The Effect of the Manchurian Situation on Japan," James P. Young, Tokyo correspondent.

Harvard Engineering Scholarships Awarded

Six awards for high scholarship in the graduate school of engineering at Harvard University were announced this morning by Dean Harry E. Clifford.

Four scholarships are from the Charles S. Storrow Memorial Fund. Mr. Storrow drew up the plans for the original Lawrence Scientific School, established at Harvard in 1847. Winners of these awards are: Tracy C. Jarrett of Britton, S. D.; Allen J. Burdoin of Lexington; John R. Weske of Quincy, and Edmond A. Chandler of Arlington. The two Clemens Herschel prizes went to Francis W. Kittrell of Tryon, N. C., and Donald F. Wilcock of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Winant Makes Hay Before Sun Shines

(Continued from Page 1)

tion." With the passage of the National Recovery Act, Governor Winant now finds his State in a position to coöperate fully in the nation-wide program of industrial stabilization.

Credit is given also to the recession for stimulating lagging efforts to protect child and women labor, to uphold the honest employer against the unscrupulous and the worker against starvation wages. It is easy to see that the strike of underpaid mill hands in Manchester a short time ago has had much to do in this state with a crystallization of public sentiment in favor of a definite minimum wage.

Mill hands are known to be going as far as they can on less-than-living wages and trying to make up the required difference by recourse to welfare agencies.

In an interview here the Governor took the stand that "the present limited buying of goods is forcing severe competition that is resulting in drastic wage cuts by industries in which the wage levels, even prior to the present industrial distress, permitted little more than the purchase of the bare necessities of living.

New Day Seen for Labor

"The hope of rectifying this condition," he added, "is in maintaining a wage scale which permits a living wage. The time has come when certain industries must organize their business so as to eliminate the exploitation of labor as a competitive weapon. This particularly applies to the textile industry."

As explained by the Governor, the State's new wage law calls for the formation of wage boards for individual industries, the personnel of which would be selected by a state administrator with the approval of the Governor and his council. Representation would be apportioned equally among industry, labor and the public.

These boards would not interfere with the activities of the unions in any way but would tend to give the unorganized worker in small business much needed protection against subnormal wages. At the same time, the Governor hopes the new step will erase New Hampshire from the list of "dumping grounds" for unscrupulous business men who cannot carry on their labor-degrading practices in other states where the wage laws have been stronger.

The "fair wage" these boards will attempt to establish, the Governor stated, will be commensurate with the value of the service and the class of service rendered. Asked to analyze the situation in this State, Miss Johnson said:

"The first essential in our campaign is to perfect a machine that will enforce effectively the fair wage law. Following this, we hope to obtain public coöperation through a citizens' committee. Essentially, this is not a plan to fix wages but to set a minimum level below which wages cannot descend."

In the past, the public has heard of minimum wage laws, she declared. In the future, it must learn a new term she called "minimum fair wage laws." This change, she explained, is to distinguish the new codes from minimum wage laws which the Supreme Court has found unconstitutional.

"It is unreasonable to expect," she added, "that the minimum fair wage laws in this or any other state will solve the unemployment problem. What we hope to accomplish is to promote a better understanding between the worker and the man who hires him, and to weave a garment of protection around the worker, the employer and the public."

The whole-hearted approval that business and labor representatives are giving to the New Hampshire program and the ripple of public interest denotes a rapid approach to what Governor Winant terms a "scientific management, as conservative as our arithmetic formula and as humane as the Golden Rule."

MacMillan's Bowdoin To Take Boys on Trip

Riding at anchor in Charles River Basin, the auxiliary schooner yacht Bowdoin, owned by Mr. Donald B. MacMillan, arctic explorer, is preparing to sail on a two months' educational cruise along the New England seacoast. The Bowdoin, laid up at Southport, Maine, for about 18 months, has been chartered by Capt H. C. Speed of the Naval Reserve, and a friend of Mr. MacMillan, to convey a party of 25 Greater Boston boys, between 14 and 18 years old, along the coast.

The vessel is expected to sail July 2 for an eight weeks' cruise. The boys are to be instructed in navigation, seamanship, marine engineering, radio, swimming, etc., by college men. The two councilors are: Mr. Arthur Gueyette of Boston University and Mr. Richard Fallon of Harvard.

The Bowdoin is to put into some port or harbor each night, and shore leave allowed the boys, under guidance of the councilors. The crew is made up chiefly of college men, yachtsmen, etc. The cruise is to be along the Maine coast, to Eastport.

Boston Retail Stores Stay Open Saturday

Tomorrow will be the last Saturday until September in which Boston department and specialty stores in the membership of the Retail Trade Board will be open, it was announced today by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board.

The stores will be open Monday, the day before the holiday, Mr. Bloomfield added.

Argentina On Way to Fair

BUENOS AIRES, June 30 (By U. P.)—Official Argentine participation in the Chicago Century of Progress exposition was recommended yesterday by a special committee. The committee urged the government to rush exhibits and propaganda to Chicago.

Organized Efforts to Delay St. Lawrence Seaway Charged

Engineering Societies' Report Against the 'Two-Stage' Plan to American Association for Advancement of Science Starts Controversy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—A controversy over the completion of the international section of the St. Lawrence Waterway, involving charges that the three largest engineering societies of the country were "being made to appear to sponsor misleading propaganda" to delay the project for the benefit of power interests, occupied the spotlight at yesterday's sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The controversy developed when it was announced that Mr. Daniel W. Mead, a consulting engineer, would read a report prepared at the request of the engineering societies, in which ratification of the present seaway treaty was opposed. At news of this development, Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, hastened to the scene to defend the present treaty and publicly attempt to defeat the move of the engineers on their own ground.

Mr. Mead's report, prepared at the request of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and American Institute of Electrical Engineers, declared that "it will be a serious mistake and a misfortune to both the United States and Canada if the treaty now pending is ratified on the basis of the joint board reconvened report." The basis of the objection is that the treaty provides for completion of the seaway by the so-called "two-stage" plan, which calls for two dams and two sets of locks, advocated by Canadian engineers which Mr. Mead holds is deficient in power output possibilities and earning capacity and more expensive in cost of operation, as compared to alternate "one-stage" plans or one dam and one set of locks.

Report Criticized

Mr Walsh, in his statement criticizing the Mead report, said: "It is not an engineering analysis of the official plans for the development of the water power on the St. Lawrence River, but a highly speculative argument which will tend to serve certain special interests and to accomplish certain political effects.

"It is a matter of public record," Mr. Walsh continued, "that power and public utility corporations and allied banking interests have repeatedly sought to poison the springs of public information, in order to maintain extortionate profits and to prevent effective public competition.

It was Mr. Walsh's contention that to dicker over the merits of the alternate plans for the waterway development would delay the project a number of years, thereby depriving the people of New York State of cheaper power and playing into the hands of the present power interests.

The whole controversy takes on a decidedly important international aspect, as well as involving many matters of domestic significance, especially the propriety of the engineering societies' action in sponsoring the Mead report, according to Mr. Walsh. Mr. Mead, however, said he was fully prepared to defend his statements at the expense of being expelled from the societies should he be found in error.

Other Sections

While this controversy proceded other sections of the Congress discussed such matters as reducing sound disturbances in houses, new methods of heating by electricity, and the requirements of being an inventor.

A decidedly novel method of house heating was described by Mr. L. W. Shad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company engineer, which he said had greater possibilities in economies than any other electric heating plan.

The new plan would warm the walls of a room rather than the air in the room, by means of electric wires imbedded in the wallboards. Meantime, a constant flow of fresh air would be forced through ducts, and the effect would be more invigorating, clean, and economical than present methods, it was held. Air-conditioned homes with sealed windows and double partitions between the rooms, with air chambers to deaden the sound, were visualized in one section, while greater use of electric welding to eliminate building noises, was foreseen in another.

Inventors are born and not made, for the most part, Prof. G. M. Bartlett of Purdue University, told the engineers outlining a long list of natural qualifications an inventor must have. Here are just a few of them: Originality, imagination, observation and curiosity, perseverence, intelligence and good judgment, analytical and mechanical ability, self-confidence and optimism, knowledge and memory, topped with business ability. Providing, however, one has these qualities, he said, proper training will help and more such training is needed to stimulate original invention.

Emory to Teach Journalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A new "department of public affairs" has been established at Emory University, to offer courses in political science and journalism to students to prepare them for "intelligent and effective citizenship," Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory, announced in his annual report to the board of trustees recently. This public affairs department will be correlated with courses in other departments which offer supporting work, Dr. Cox stated.

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Consumers Urged To Aid in Forming Industrial Codes

Home Economics Association Would Help Recovery Act Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30—In order that home economics may do its full share toward bringing about national economic recovery, leaders attending the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association here today emphasized the importance of providing funds to enable home economists to extend their research and teaching facilities.

The suggestion that consumers as well as manufacturers should aid in formulating codes under the Industrial Recovery Act also was made and it was urged that consumers be directly represented at conferences where such codes are drawn. Under the recovery act, practices of industries producing goods for the individual consumer are regulated.

Courses of study of family life, child development and parental education, as these are being taught in high schools and colleges and in the field of adult education were explained by speakers at today's meeting.

Results of Studies

Experts on food and nutrition reported research results covering a wide variety of studies ranging all the way from canning peas at high altitudes to the effect of milk on the whipping qualities of egg whites.

Specialists in the field of family economies reported exceptional progress being made in high school teaching programs, in information gleaned in standardization projects—studies of special sales, for example, which showed that homemakers on the average may save 15 per cent by buying merchandise at such sales—in campaigns for honest advertising, and other activities.

Other speakers discussed the advantages of coöperation between the home economists and architect in the planning of small homes.

One of the bright spots in this convention is the record of progress reported by the student clubs division of the association which held its business meeting today. More than 50,000 girls, from junior high school to college age, are receiving home making training in 1085 clubs now operating in the 48 states, according to Miss Ruth Kelly of Shreveport, La., division chairman.

Clubs for Girls

Home economics clubs for girls are now established in 38 high schools and 25 colleges of the country, although the student work is a comparatively recent undertaking of the association, Miss Kelly said. Club members, she explained, are receiving unusual preparation for future home-making activities through instruction in child care, parent education, home-management, budgeting, food preparation, consumer problems, and many other subjects.

What do present-day young people want in education? The question was answered recently by a group of junior and senior high school boys and girls in a study made in Rochester, N. Y., and their comments were reported to the convention by Miss Jessie A. Winchell, director of home economic education in that city. Among other things, the students asked for the following:

Opportunity for independent thought; more real guidance about occupations; help in analyzing novels and motion pictures to see what they "really" mean and if they truly mirror life; opportunity to discuss more vital subjects "about ourselves"; help in studying homes in order to make of them more of an organized unit; help in understanding "ourselves, our parents, brothers and sisters, and our teachers"; simple psychology to help regulate social relations; help in intelligent buying of clothing; experience in buying food for the family and in cooking economical meals; and experience in homemaking.

Miss Frances Zuill, Iowa City, Iowa, will hold over for another year as president. Under a new rule future presidents will be elected for two years. The 1934 convention will be held at New York.

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Roosevelt Visits Cruiser, Returns To Island Home

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson today received a wireless report that President Roosevelt and his party were visiting aboard the cruiser Indianapolis.

The report from Capt. John M. Smeallie stated simply that the presidential party had come aboard at 8:35 a. m. The message came from Campobello Island, New Brunswick.

The navy's last orders to the Indianapolis were issued with the understanding it would carry the President to the mouth of the Potomac.

Officials explained, however, that the President was Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and the ship would act on his command as long as he was aboard.

Skipper Meets Friends On Campobello Island

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B. June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt was content to take it easy on his boyhood summer playground after his adventuresome trip. Fighting through a four-day fog, Mr. Roosevelt sailed into the sunshine of his home harbor yesterday afternoon and delivered a message to his old neighbors of Canada. "I was thinking as I came along," he said, "that this reception is the finest expression of permanent friendship between nations that we could possibly have. I am glad that I had with me the American chairman to the Geneva Arms Conference, Mr. Norman H. Davis. Now he will go back and tell them he has seen with his own eyes what a border without fortification means between two great nations."

There were inquiries here awaiting the President about the struggling London Economic Conference, but he just smiled and said he had heard nothing about reports of a new crisis over there on stabilization of the currency.

The President talked and shook hands with former neighbors and the sailors who taught him the winds and tides of this treacherous bay. Mrs. Roosevelt had to send for an old friend, Captain "Eddie" Lank. "How are you, Eddie? You don't look a day older," greeted Mr. Roosevelt.

The veteran remarked: "I just wanted to say I could see this coming many years ago."

Touring Ambassadors of Good Will

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE CARAVAN

Trained as Speakers on World Subjects, These Collegians Are Leaving Wellesley on Speaking Tour of the West to Foster an Enlightened Opinion on Gaining World Peace.

Peace Caravan To Tour Midwest On Soap Box Trip

College Students to Carry Message of Accord During Summer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., June 30—A caravan moves out of here tomorrow. The camels, however, are motorized and the desert sands must be visualized, for the caravan is breaking camp from the New England Institute of International Relations, which ends tomorrow after a 10-day session.

The caravan in this case is a caravan of peace. Five automobiles, lacking polish but sturdy in character, will leave the green of the college campus with ten young students of peace at their helms. They are bound for "places West," and for two months will "soap box" against war, not only "on the box" as it were, but on spacious platforms in public halls, chancels in churches, automobile running boards and conspicuous places in communities that give them permission to expound their theories on peace.

The "peace caravaners," sent out by the American Service Committee for the past seven years, have attended the International Relations Institute to receive final training for their 10 weeks of adventuring toward peace.

Included in the group leaving Wellesley tomorrow are four girls, two from Mount Holyoke College and two from Wellesley College. They qualified for peace caravaning this year with 12 boys from American colleges and universities after the service committee had thoroughly investigated their character and their ability to discuss international affairs, especially problems of peace and war.

Each automobile is fitted out with camping equipment and the boys and girls will barnstorm about the middle West, ending up in Indiana where the groups will cover the State from border to border. During the day they will make contacts and arrange for speaking whenever and wherever it is possible. Caravaners meet with very little opposition and gain whole-hearted enthusiasm on the part of most audiences, it is reported.

They speak before church groups, luncheon clubs, granges, colleges, boys' and girls' camps and organizations, radio stations, orphanages, W. C. T. U. meetings, community singings, fire stations, shop meetings, reform schools, American Legion meetings, etc.

When they near a town, the caravaners pitch their tents and make their approaches for speaking engagements. They have a letter of introduction only "to whom it may concern." State tourist camps provide excellent headquarters in a city and speeches on peace are often given on the very evening the caravaners arrive.

After three weeks "on the road," the entire group gathers at a "Caravan Roundup." Here, around a cheery camp fire, perhaps near an Indian reservation or on a lonely stretch of western plain, the youthful peace workers will discuss what they have come up against, the attitudes generally, and how they have been received.

When they have been primed once again with new developments and ideas, with new arguments against war and with the inspiration that the gathering inevitably brings, the group departs again to take up their separate paths of peace. They continue their caravaning through August.

A typical day with the caravaners ranges from being an honor guest at a church dinner on Sunday to preparing a supper of bacon and eggs over a gasoline burner after an all-day drive in the rain on Monday; or compare a broken-down Ford, an appointment 12 miles away and a five relay hitchhike to keep it, with being met by an escort of six young people in order that the trip from the tourist camp to the church might be more pleasant.

Lost City Found By Svedin Group

(Continued from Page 1)

a study of the drifting sands in this region, camping amid the dunes for the purpose. Part of his time was spent in the Nanshan Mountains, 18,000 feet high, where he examined the present and ancient glaciation, giving attention also to climatic changes.

Dr. Hörner's travels were carried out without mishap. The first journey from Tunghuang, the westernmost oasis of China, to the "wandering lake" of Lob-nor, was a severe test. Fourteen days were spent crossing a salt desert, where the only water came from snow found in the cleft of a ravine. This was carried on the camels and doled out with extreme care. The camels lived on a handful of beans. Dr. Hörner followed the route taken by Professor Huntingdon, of Yale, but he was compelled to make a wide detour, as Lob-nor now bestrides the track.

During seven months of the time they were in the field, Dr. Hörner and Mr. Chen saw no other people, except, on one occasion, the couriers of a Mongol prince. Christmas brought them a pleasant surprise one year, when an airplane came down out of the skies near their camp. The plane was making a trial flight for the air mail to Europe. The trip from Peiping had taken less than one day, compared with 40 days for the caravan. Thinking they might see the camp, the airmen had brought a Christmas tree.

Teachers Favor Tax Program To Balance Wealth

Decry Unfair and Unwise Distribution Which Impairs Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30—Redistribution of wealth in America through sharp increases in inheritance tax rates on large fortunes, and other provisions intended to bring about the ultimate socialization of such fortunes, is sought in a far-reaching taxation program unanimously adopted here yesterday by the American Federation of Teachers convention.

Speakers asserted that the constructive activities of governments are being impaired seriously, not by lack of wealth in this country, but by its unfair and unwise distribution.

The taxation program as adopted included provisions for an excess profits tax, for increased personal income tax rates in the upper brackets with elimination of exemptions, for capital losses and other clauses which result in evasions, for the abolition of tax exempt securities, for the assessment of all real property at full value as determined by an equitable system of taxation, with records open to the public, for repeal of sales taxes on necessities and for centralization and simplification of tax collections within the respective governmental units.

Convention leaders, admitting that taxation proposals might be considered revolutionary when first announced, declared that in these days of stress, when thousands of families are in need of proper food, the possession of great fortunes is "unsocial and unjustified."

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz of New York, vice-president of the federation, declared: "The proposed taxation program aims to make it impossible for wealthy men to dodge income tax payments; it proposes to so increase the tax rates in the upper brackets that wealth will contribute its share to the payment of governmental costs."

Methods used by the teachers' union in Toledo, Ohio, to compel payment of delinquent taxes, were described by Mr. R. F. Lowry, president of the Toledo Union. Through exposing the indifference of taxpayers, many thousands of dollars were brought into the city treasury.

Mr. Henry R. Linville of New York City, president of the federation, and Mrs. Florence C. Hanson, Chicago, secretary and treasurer, were re-elected.

Domino
Cane Sugars Sweeten America
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Powers Drafting Currency Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

bilization is impossible at present and the utmost is some compromise similar to that which the British propose.

In these circumstances it seems likely that the French may have to be content with a minimum declaration. Meetings yesterday and again today were occupied drafting declarations and choosing between highly different versions.

The British plan is understood to be under sympathetic consideration at Washington. Its main lines are stated to resemble the following declarations of the preparatory agenda:

"Under present conditions, exchange rates are liable to be contantly disturbed by speculative movements to the disadvantage of international trade. In the period prior to adoption of a new parity, it is advisable for the authorities regulating currencies concerned to smooth out as far as their resources permit, day to day fluctuations in exchange due to speculative influences, by buying and selling foreign currencies. Success of such measures would be enhanced by coöperation of other markets."

What this statement means is that the United States is being asked to throw its resources behind the effort to prevent violent upward and downward movements of the dollar exchange. It is difficult to see how fluctuations such as disorganized markets this week can serve any useful purpose in internal American policy.

While New York would try to steady exchange and prevent speculation by limiting acquisition of foreign exchanges to genuine commercial transactions, London and Paris would agree to pursue similar efforts. Thus the chief money markets would concentrate not to raise or lower the dollar, but to prevent irrational plunges such as undediably caused this week's chaos.

Kuhn, Loeb Made Big Profit Floating Pennroad Stocks

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Before concluding their inquiry for the summer, Senate investigators today sought to unfold the inside story of the $140,000,000 holding company, Pennrood Corporation, organized by the Pennsylvania Railroad and financed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Pecora put in the record the agreements under which the Pennroad Corporation sold 5,800,000 shares, most of it going to Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders at $15 a share.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased 217,000 at the same price and under a separate agreement was given options for four blocks of 125,000 each at $16, $17, $18 and $19 a share, respectively.

"That was our compensation for work done and advice given," Mr. Kahn said, regarding the purchase of the latter.

No Fixed Charges

In organizing the Pennroad Corporation, the witness said his firm advised that it be undertaken "without any fixed charge" or issuance of preferred stock, and that it offer nothing but equity or common stock, as the "result depended entirely on the future." He testified the advice "turned out to be sound" and the "best we ever gave." He added that to have underwritten the Pennroad issue would have been too burdensome a charge on the corporation.

"Then the financial advice you gave simply boiled down to issue common stock instead of bonds or preferred stock?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"No," Mr. Kahn replied. "We told them not to have an underwriting but to go ahead and take a chance and we were sure they would not get stuck."

Mr. Kahn said the only fee was $1,512,500 for underwriting a second issue of stock in the corporation late in 1929.

In additon, he said, a profit of $2,701,000 was made from options given to it on the first issue. He explained the option was exercised on only the first two of the four blocks.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made $797,000 from sale of its block of stock in the first issue, Kuhn added, and it made $391,000 from managing the syndicate which sold the issue.

Mr. Pecora called attention to a later underwriting profit of $69,000 and brought ou that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. received $327,387 commission in the acquisition by the Pennroad Corporaton of the Canton Company and "roughly" $40,000 in acquisition of stock in the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Profits in Financing

"So you realized profits of about $5,840,000 altogether?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"That is approximately correct," Mr. Kahn said.

A balance sheet of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for 1932 showed total assets had dropped during the year from $67,000,000 to $45,000,000.

Disarmament Basis Built Up at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

of President Roosevelt's Administration.

Germany Moderates Demands

At the end of April, Germany launched what looked like a campaign for armament, culminating the May 11 statement of its Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, that whatever was done at Geneva the Reich would supplement its armaments. Then came President Roosevelt's famous message which resulted in the more moderate pronouncement from Chancellor Adolf Hitler and a more conciliatory German attitude in the conference.

The United States went further than ever before in pledging its inclination to collaborate against a unanimously designated aggressor. Japan's revisionist campaign against the Washington and London naval treaties could not dim the luster of this new drive toward world coöperation and amity.

Mr. Henderson's "fourteen points," which still remain to be settled, appear formidable, but his reputation for persistence, patience and fairness weighs strongly in the balance. Geneva still expects a disarmament convention in 1933.

Railroad Heads Form Transportation Group

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The eastern railroads yesterday named a committee of presidents to work in conjunction with the federal coördinator of transportation.

These included Mr. F. E. Williamson, New York Central; Mr. W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania; Mr. Daniel Williard, Baltimore & Ohio; Mr. J. J. Bernet, Chesapeake & Ohio, and J. J. Pelley, New Haven. Action here was taken at a special meeting of the eastern presidents' conference, which also approved rules under which the committee will work.

Celanese Increases Prices

Celanese Corporation of America announced an increase of 5 cents a pound on celanese yarn. Increase applies to all deniers and is effective immediately.

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Are You a Good Camper?

Your Husband May Be Glad If You Will Learn to Be

By MARY ARMSTRONG MELVIN

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I TRIED taking my wife camping one summer, but I'd never ask her to go again," a husband recently remarked. "She was quite enthusiastic beforehand while buying clothes and equipment—in fact, we accumulated too many gadgets—but she didn't seem to be able to adjust herself to the new conditions. You see, she runs the home like clockwork; and," he added, whimsically, "perhaps it was disconcerting to find that, in the woods, one who is so usually dependent upon her culinary skill proved the better provider of the two!"

Although national girls' recreation clubs have done much to break down the tradition that men make better campers than women, there is still a preponderance of men who choose to spend their vacations in the open. Husbands whose wives are congenial companions for fifty weeks in the year often regret that they fail to enjoy escaping from conventional surroundings for a fortnight close to nature, in a tent by a placid lake.

While there are unquestionably both men and women who would never care for "roughing it," there are nevertheless any number of others who would thoroughly enjoy the simple life if they knew how to make themselves really comfortable in the open. Camping need not be a difficult experience if one makes use of others' discoveries, and in these days it has the advantage of being the most economical kind of vacation one can have, without accepting the hospitality of relatives or friends.

Primitive Life Enjoyed

The writer had her first taste of tent-dwelling last summer when she enjoyed 19 days of happy freedom in the Adirondack Mountains for $59.09. The sum covered every cent of outlay, faithfully recorded, both while away and in immediate preparation for the trip.

It included driving our car exactly 892 miles, rental for a rowboat for 16 days, three nights' lodgings at pleasant inns, substantial dinners and breakfasts at these, and light lunches en route, as well as other food and incidentals. We had our equipment and suitable clothes on hand, for my husband had camped before and I had previously been a guest in a Maine woods lodge.

Looking back over it now it is amusing to recall how long he hesitated before exposing me to several weeks in the woods, uncertain as to how I should relish so primitive an existence. His own enthusiasm for camping was contagious, but the man friend with whom he had previously camped warned him that women seldom liked the inconveniences of camp dwelling and usually preferred to be relieved of planning and preparing meals while on vacation.

Economical

The economy of the outing decided us and we began to make our plans in the best of spirits; in fact, it became a kind of game with us to see how well we could manage our adventure without sacrificing comforts which would take all the fun out of a vacation. We discovered that a little planning in advance and watching of corners were decidedly worth while. We were interested to see what the outing would cost and so checked over our expenses at the end of each day, entering them, as a rule, in a little book immediately after our purchases were made.

The following, therefore, is an honest account of the distribution of the funds:

Staples and canned goods bought before leaving	$6.30
*Food purchased while at camp	7.15
Meals, sandwiches, beverages, tips, etc., while en route	12.82
Lodging for two, three nights @ $1 apiece	6.00
Gasoline and oil used on trip (Car had been greased shortly before)	9.89
Boat hire for 16 days at $5 a week	12.00
Incidentals on trip, as tip to ranger, toll bridge fee, a replaced thermos bottle, post cards, stamps, newspapers, other incidentals	4.93
Total	$59.09

*Food has, of course, been unusually cheap. Our meals were abundant, but much simpler than they would have been at home, and we had no company.

Free Camp Site

We were fortunate in finding our ideal of a free camp site at the very outset—a pretty little island just big enough for us, set in a shimmering lake which was bordered by dense woods. For over two weeks we lived in an atmosphere of sylvan serenity which was broken, for the most part, only by chirping of the robins on our island, the cries of gulls over the lake, the evening concert of crickets and frogs, the wind in the trees and the laughter of loons in the forest as the rain pattered on our tent roof. Not that we lacked for human contacts when we wanted them, however. We had pleasant neighbors on a larger island, several hundred feet distant, of whom we were aware from time to time.

Our days were delightfully carefree and programless. Over our leisurely and none-too-early breakfasts we watched the sun dispel the white mists across the lake and the gulls swoop down to the glassy surface in great graceful curves, rising and swiftly descending again, time after time. How appetizing those breakfasts tasted on crisp mornings, when, in sweaters and woolen knickers, we cooked our steaming oatmeal, keeping the bacon and eggs sizzling over the wood fire until we were ready for them. Never, we were certain then and now, had food tasted so good.

Making Camp Housekeeping Easy

The clearing away process after meals required but a few minutes, with water heating over the fireplace and a minimum of dishes and utensils in use. In another five or ten minutes we had made up our cots, shaken the pine needles off the strip of rug between our beds and otherwise tidied the tent. With an abundant and varied stock of canned goods and staples (which taste infinitely better in the woods than at home) and the opportunity to order fresh supplies three times a week from a man who called at the ranger's cottage, the planning and cooking of meals was surprisingly easy. There was no temptation to have "frills," no guests to consider, no linen tablecloths and napkins to keep fresh, or glassware and china to polish and arrange on shelves. So much for camp housekeeping!

Campers, it seems, may be divided roughly into two general types—the permanent and the itinerant. The first seek a pleasant place in which to remain a while, and set to work at once to make things as comfortable as possible, often improvising simple conveniences as boxes nailed to trees for shelves and cupboards, and making birch stools and benches and tables. The second type, of which there are many varieties ranging from amateur to the seasoned forester, prefer to keep moving, on foot, by canoe or auto, making but brief overnight stops in spots they discover toward nightfall. These campers travel very light and must forego many of the accessories which can be enjoyed by the permanent type, to which we belong.

A Few Luxuries

Itinerant woodsmen would doubtless scorn as de luxe and therefore "soft," our folding cots with their extra-light mattresses, for example, to say nothing of pillows and sheets which contribute much to our satisfaction. For them rather, a balsam bed on the ground, protected from dampness by oilcloth or rubber blanket, and with only a pup tent or poncho between them and the severest storm. Desiring to pack quickly each morning, they make themselves as little trouble as possible. But those who settle down can indulge in a few more luxuries, and certainly comfortable beds and chairs make all the difference in one's enjoyment of the permanent camp.

"But how did you ever find your island, and how did you know just what to take with you in the first place?" so many of our friends have inquired that others may wish these details explained. Our decision to go to the Adirondack Forest Preserve, as this region is called, was based upon my husband's appreciation of the excellent provision for the amateur camper in the lands and parks supervised by the State of New York Conservation Department. Descriptive leaflets about free camp sites, canoe trips, etc., are sent upon request. Address the Conservation Department of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

New York has not only preserved a vast region of mountains, lakes and forests in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains and on Lake George and the St. Lawrence in their natural state but it has made them available to the public by good roads and the establishment of first-rate waterfront camps free to all who drive in through the long avenues of evergreens and birches. The rangers make their headquarters near the entrance and courteously assign new arrivals to sites, each having a stone fireplace and usually a large table, offering them use of the facilities which include free firewood, conveniently placed pumps, beach, bath houses and outdoor sanitary accommodations. With all these in readiness there is nothing left to do but to pitch the tent and then put the kettle on!

This subject is treated in two articles. The second will appear next Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

A Vacation Camping Trip Can Be Deeply Refreshing—But One Must Know How to Camp. Most People, Whether Pitching Camp Merely Overnight or for Two Weeks, Take Too Much With Them. Yet There Are Simple Ways of Being Comfortable, Known to Seasoned Campers, Which Will Enable Even Novices to Adapt Themselves to Outdoor Life. Here Are Two Sets of Campers Evidently Enjoying Their Experience.

Drawn by Mulready, London, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLIDAY SUITS FOR BEACH WEAR

Middy Suit at Left, Cotton Frock at Right.

London this summer is showing a gay collection of suits for beach wear, sailing and cruising. The smartly tailored middy suit with brass buttons, yachting cap and dark brown blouse is of mustard color weave. The plaid cotton frock with three-cornered scarf is made coat-fashion, with tie on the side, and easily slipped on over a bathing suit.

Which Were the Intruders?

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we left our cottage last autumn, everything was securely fastened. Windows were shuttered and doors were bolted. And so we were very much surprised, upon opening it this spring, to find it already occupied.

It was a bit disconcerting, was it not, to have the little mother of this family appear on the kitchen window sill and inform us that the porch, our pet porch overlooking the river, was in possession of her and her brood. Before very long her husband furnished her with moral support as he sat perched on the porch railing and voiced his disapproval of our presence.

We held a conference and decided that we could not, in common decency, evict the little family. We must wait for their own sense of the fitness of things, or the growth and flight of their children, to tell them to seek other quarters.

For a week we sat in the house, and entered and left it by the front door. We crept stealthily around the house and sat on a rock whenever we wished to enjoy the river view.

* * *

At length we decided that a porch 21x12 feet in size ought to be large enough to accommodate us occasionally as well as the little family which nested on it, and so we took our chairs and set determinedly on one end of it, as far as possible from the intruders—intruders from our point of view, the point of view makes so much difference! Our tenants were not at all cordial to us, in fact they left the porch immediately upon our arrival. The husband took up his station near the south end of the house and his wife guarded the north. They talked back and forth in a most unbecoming manner. They protested and discussed our presence. They finally went around the house a few times, all the while talking with each other in an undertone. We could not tell what they were saying but their voices amused us, they sounded so indignant.

We were persistent. After all, we argued, according to a deed of sale the house belonged to us. We continued our visits to the porch. When we wished to reach the river by the shortest route, we walked briskly in front of the little family. We apologized, to be sure, but, like many apologies, they were merely a matter of form; we were not in the least sorry.

* * *

After a few days the lady of the porch decided that she, too, would assert her independence, and so she sat quietly on her nest, without a word of protest or welcome, whenever we were there, but always with her back turned impertinently toward us.

Now the family is grown, and we have the porch to ourselves, except when three little phœbes occasionally come to express their gratitude for our crumbs and to inspect the board between two beams overhead.

We hope to find another family there next spring.

Fourth of July Menus

At Home or For a Picnic They Must Be Easy

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Fourth of July has a way of becoming a holiday for everyone but mother unless she diverts the current. The children want picnics or parties, and father wants a good time. So does mother for that matter, only a good time is a bit more difficult for her because she is responsible for the food for family and friends who may drop in. Her good time depends on her forethought. She really can act with surprising ease as a magic combination hostess, mother and dispenser of favors. That is, she can if she plans a main dish or two she can prepare the day before, and if she buys plenty of paper plates, cups, glasses, napkins and so forth to do away with dishwashing and other service on what often proves to be a boiling hot day.

To our grandmothers, Fourth of July meant lamb and green peas. Here is an adaptation of the menu Robinson Crusoe immortalized in wresting it from the virgin soil of a South Sea isle.

Jellied Lamb and Green Peas
Potato Chips
Isle of Cream Cheese in Strawberry Jam
Crusty Rolls Chocolate Milk
Radishes Olives
Loganberry and Vanilla Special

To enjoy a carefree Fourth, prepare the mold of lamb and peas the day before and purchase the rolls, chips, chocolate milk (for children) and the ice cream. On holidays, ice cream dealers offer as specials combinations of ices and ice cream. For a party or large number, it is well to order the ice cream ahead of time and to discuss the combination desired. The blue and white of loganberry ice and vanilla ice cream make it a particularly fitting selection for Fourth of July.

Jellied Lamb and Green Peas

You will need
2 cups cooked lamb, finely cut. It may be left over from Sunday's roast or lamb breast, shoulder, neck or flank. Dissolve
1 package lime jello in
1 pint water or stock, either warm or boiling, according to the directions on the package. Add
2½ tablespoons mint sauce and
¼ teaspoon salt. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in the lamb,
1 teaspoon minced onion
1½ cups drained green peas
½ cup celery finely cut and
¼ cup red radishes, sliced thin. Turn into a ring mold or other container. Chill until firm. Unmold. Garnish with crisp
Lettuce and
Mayonnaise.
Serves 8.

Isle of Cream Cheese in Strawberry Jam

Pour
1 glass strawberry jam into an attractive bowl. Unwrap and place
1 package cream cheese in the center of the jam. Serve with crackers or hard rolls.

Now for a red, white and blue menu the hungry golfers like, provided you accompany it with your piquant bottled meat sauces. This menu may be carried easily into the garden or transferred to picnic grounds.

Cold Sliced Corned Beef Potato Salad
White and Rye Bread
Dill Pickles Young Onions
Blueberry Cake

Homemade Corned Beef

Place
6 pounds rump of beef in a large kettle. Mix
4 tablespoons sugar
6 tablespoons coarse salt
1 tablespoon pulverized saltpeter (if you do not wish to use saltpeter, ask your butcher for a small amount of the product they sometimes substitute for salt peter) with
1 quart cold water. Pour this over the meat and add enough more water to cover the meat. Allow to stand in a cool place 48 hours, turning it a few times to insure even corning. At the end of 48 hours, boil it in some of the corning liquor. Cook until tender, usually three to four hours. Let cool over night. On the Fourth, slice it thin. Accompany with prepared mustard and meat sauces. Serves 8.

Potato Salad

Cut
2 cups cold cooked potatoes into small cubes. Mix with
½ cup coarsely cut walnuts or pecans
1 cup celery or cucumber
1 onion minced
2 tablespoons chives or parsley or green pepper, minced
½ teaspoon salt
2 sweet pickles diced. Add enough Mayonnaise to moisten. Pile each serving lightly on one of
6 thick slices of tomato in bed of Lettuce. Serves 6.

Blueberry Cake

Wash and sprinkle
1 cup blueberries with
¼ cup powdered sugar. Make
1 recipe for plain cake by your own method or as follows:
Cream
⅓ cup shortening. Add
1 cup sugar, beating it in well. Add
2 eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, beating vigorously each time.
Sift together
2 cups pastry flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt. Add alternately with ⅔ cup milk to the mixture. Beat well. Pour about ⅔ of the cake batter into a greased and lightly floured shallow pan. Add the berries to the remaining batter. Drop and spread this berry mixture over the top of batter in pan to prevent berries from settling to bottom of the cake. Bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) about 40 minutes or until done.

This cake keeps moist and so can be made the day before. For a picnic it is delicious served plain. For an inside party, possibly on a rainy Fourth, it is festive if decorated with whipped cream and a fresh strawberry or a red cherry to suggest the red, white and blue.

Another menu easy to prepare, is as follows:

Salmon and Cucumber Loaf
Spaghetti and Mushrooms Pink Lemonade
Ice Cream Sandwiches with Raspberries

Salmon and Cucumber Loaf

Soften
1 envelope or
2 tablespoons gelatin in
1 cup cold water. Add
2 cups boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add
3 tablespoons lemon juice and
¼ teaspoon salt. When it starts to thicken fold in
½ cup mayonnaise. When blended evenly, fold in
1 cup drained cucumber
2 cups flaked salmon and
1 tablespoon prepared horseradish. Turn into loaf pan. Chill until firm. Unmold and slice. Serve on
Lettuce. Combine
¾ cup mayonnaise with
½ cup diced drained cucumber and
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento. Place a spoonful of this mixture on each slice. Tuna fish may be substituted for salmon. Serves eight.

Spaghetti and Mushrooms

You may prepare this dish from the package and in your own way if you prefer, but here is an easy plan for a holiday.

Clean
1 quart fresh mushrooms or drain
1 No. 1 can of button mushrooms.
Melt
¼ cup butter in a skillet and brown the mushrooms lightly in it. When tender, add
3 No. 2 cans of prepared spaghetti. Bring to boiling point. Simmer five minutes and serve hot. Serves 6 or 8.

Pink Lemonade

Make lemonade as usual but substitute red sugar for the ordinary white granulated sugar.

Ice Cream Sandwiches

Purchase
1 quart ice cream, cut and wrapped in slices. Place a slice of ice cream on one of
8 slices of sponge cake, cut to fit the ice cream. (Or use angel cake or large sweet wafers.) Prepare all eight servings. Mix
1 pint fresh raspberries with
⅓ cup powdered sugar. Garnish each slice of ice cream with two spoonfuls of sugared berries.

Fashion Nuggets

Gloves are as essential for completing one's toilet as the hat, especially this season. Cuff treatment is the important feature, and will continue as the season advances. Many novelties such as matching hat and glove-cuff, and often a scarf is added. The fabric glove continues the most popular, and all white as to color. Red suede for evening worn with either a white or black gown is chic. Brown gloves are high style for street year, be the costume light or dark.

* * *

Novelty gowns are growing more popular as the season advances. Contrasting colors add distinctiveness and give a colorful touch to the costume. Red is worn with either white or black. Black with flaring novelty cuffs with white. The fabrics are of net, organdie, or finest mesh.

Course for Scots Housewives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

SCOTTISH visitors, in conference at Dunfermline, compared notes recently as to their methods of helping Scottish housewives to budget small incomes to the best advantage, with a special eye to producing nourishing, appetizing and economical meals for the family. In Edinburgh, small classes are arranged in poorer localities to which half a dozen or more mothers at a time can come and learn how to cook with simple materials. The delight of women, whose culinary ambitions have never soared above a "fry" or a pot of kail, to discover that scones can be made with the aid of a griddle, and savory stews over an open fire, is great, and by no means confined to themselves. Husbands share it.

"My husband would think it a queer like thing, me going to a cookery demonstration," was a Glasgow woman's comment when the idea was first mooted. Male encouragement, however, was found to be forthcoming, and the demonstrations were arranged, much on the same lines as the Edinburgh classes except that a gas cooker was used. This plan was found not to meet the needs of the women still living in the old houses, where an open range or at most a gas ring represented the height of the cooking facilities. Accordingly, it was decided to ask one mother to lend her kitchen for a demonstration class, and to invite eight or more of her neighbors to attend it. The mother is paid one shilling for the use of her kitchen, and the dishes, when cooked, are hers, after those attending the class have been allowed to taste.

A further step was taken in another Scottish town, where the teacher met the mother early in the morning and accompanied her to the market. There she assisted at the advantageous laying out of the money to be spent on the day's dinner, pointing out which pieces of meat provided the best bargain, which vegetables were in season and so forth. Then, in the home of the mother, the provisions were cooked in the company of the class, and what is more they formed the actual dinner eaten by the family on that particular day.

Such practical, homely instruction, it is maintained, is of the greatest value to the housewives, who in this way learn to make the most of their own simple equipment, and also to introduce a little welcome variety into the ménu.

For next winter, Glasgow plans to issue sample dinner ménus, for a man, his wife and three children, and not one is to cost more than a shilling. To provide a single nourishing dish, it is pointed out, may be better policy than to try to give several inadequate courses.

In this eminently practical fashion, Scottish housewives are being helped to tide their families over a lean period.

Crocheted Flowers

The newest thing in boutonnières and hat trimmings are bunches and wreaths of cotton flowers in Irish crochet, stiffly starched. At a distance they look like the very old-fashioned lace valentines! But they are charming and absolutely in this summer's mood.

Braided Scarfs

A new way to wear scarfs is to braid them down the front. They are prettiest when composed of three solid colors, such as red, brown and white; gray, mauve and pink. The braid may extend just about to the waist or it may descend farther and pass under the belt. It should end with a fluff of the three loose ends.

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

MIX
YOUR DOUGH
the night before

if you wish—but be sure you use

RUMFORD
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The Home Forum

The First Crop at Middlebrook

THIS is the season when we at Middlebrook feel sorry for people who live in the city over the hill. This is the season when our earliest crop ripens, when we begin to reap the reward of many an hour of groveling on the cold, wet earth of March, of many a day's digging and heavy wheelbarrowing. This, in fact, is the season of the first green vegetables.

Mere names, these first green vegetables, to the city people over the hill, articles to be purchased at a store, cooked without ceremony and eaten as a matter of course. To the people over the hill, the first green vegetables (such is the ignorance of civilization) are just vegetables. But with us they are something much more, something vastly important, to be marked with feasting and boastful messages to our city friends, a kind of sign and portent, a definite assurance that summer has arrived, one of the great turning points of the year.

Besides, they are the proof of our agricultural skill, a badge of honor among our country neighbors, a distinction from our city friends which impresses even Farmer Pudbury, a justification for our existence at Middlebrook. No wonder, when our vegetables are our real claim to a place out here, that we watch their first ripening at this season with simple rustic pleasure and a little paternal anxiety.

Our first crop so far, I must confess, has consisted only of seventeen radishes, two containing worms. But the main crop is growing fast now. Within a short time we shall be overwhelmed with early vegetables. Even peas will be commonplace and our city friends will drive out this way, just to see the scenery, and go home with cars full of food.

* * *

Knowing these demands in advance, as usual we have laid out a vast vegetable garden. Looking across its endless sweep of onions, of corn and carrots, of every vegetable known to man, we often say to ourselves that there are enough here to feed all the people on the other side of the hill. We often wonder what we are going to do with them. We invariably tell one another and solemnly promise that next year we will be sensible and just grow enough for ourselves. And we always know that, as sure as spring comes and the plowed earth is black and warm, we will be unable to resist the temptation; we will rush out and plant another row and yet another until our last seed is used.

There is a ritual about planting our vegetable garden which must be faithfully observed. First of all, we erect a scarecrow to frighten away the quail. The quail are popular about here in the winter, when they are content to eat bread crumbs and grain and to nod their little topknots in appreciation as they march by in single file. But in the summer, when they invariably consume half our crop of peas before it has had time to sprout, we don't like them so well. We, therefore, erect a scarecrow before we sow a single seed. Besides, it is a good way to use up old clothes, too disreputable even for us, though we are often so barbarously garbed for the work of the garden that the scarecrow is occasionally mistaken for us. I think he probably resents it. Anyway, the scarecrow is a good place for the quail to roost after a heavy meal of our peas.

The current scarecrow was not forced to associate with us long. Mr. Pudbury found him standing in the middle of his barnyard one day, looking strangely fat, but rather short for a scarecrow. Mr. Pudbury was still more surprised when the scarecrow started to wave his arms and nod his bowler hat in the most lifelike fashion. When Mr. Pudbury approached to investigate, the creature retreated rapidly on four bare little legs; but, colliding with the fence, collapsed in a heap. Mr. Pudbury was able to extract the little boy and girl from next door, who had reasoned, quite logically, that a scarecrow would probably scare a farmer, too. They neglected to bring back the scarecrow, which is a misfortune for the quail, as there's no convenient roosting place now.

* * *

Having erected a scarecrow, we commence the business of sowing with enthusiasm. We are always too enthusiastic, always too early. Invariably our first plantings are a failure, come up in ragged patches, and have to be sown all over again. Try as we will, we can never catch up to the early garden of Mrs. Glumby, whose habit is to rub it in by presenting us with a basket of peas long before ours have even bloomed. We always think privately that Mrs. Glumby's peas are inferior.

Here, sowing the vegetable garden is the real test of the gardener, of a man's right to call himself a countryman. Anyone can plant tulip bulbs, prune roses or weed geraniums. It takes a countryman to crawl up and down the cold earth of April, making little trenches with his fingers, sprinkling seeds by hand, scorning mechanical devices of any sort, treating each seed, however small and humble, as a friend and comrade.

As they are friends and comrades, not mere ciphers, we scorn to lay them out in geometrical order or label them like museum pieces. (Also, it is too much trouble and we are impatient to get on with more sowing.) Usually our long rows turn out to be arcs, or run together, or develop into a series of curious curves, as if the little boy from next door had sowed them on the run, when his progress becomes lateral as well as forward. And, of course, we never know what is going to come up at any place in the garden, which adds a jolly element of surprise to the whole proceeding, makes it more uncertain than a jig-saw puzzle.

Thus, while we are expecting lettuce to surge up in a certain place, we awake some morning to find it full of onions; and what we had taken to be weeds turn out to be turnips, just before we root them up — or sometimes afterward. Last year the whole balance of agriculture in this district was upset when we planted out thirty-six cabbages instead of eighteen cabbages and eighteen cauliflowers.

Usually also the last seeds in a package get spilled and surge up in the most inconvenient places. As we can never bring ourselves to waste them, this always destroys the pattern which we have laid out beforehand, makes it difficult to get about between the various crops and adds another dash of mystery to the garden.

* * *

But you learn to know vegetables after a while, long before they are ready for harvest, while they are still undistinguishable to city people from the lowest weed. You learn to know the sharp needle of the onion, with its curiously broken top, before it is a quarter of an inch out of the ground; the round, pointed shaft of corn; the red leaf of beets; the flat leaves of cucumber and squash still clutching part of the white seed which bore them; the crinkly double leaves of radish which shoot up over night. You learn to understand vegetables as the people over the hill will never understand them; for, while we sow them and weed them and help them to grow, the people over the hill merely eat them.

How anxiously we await the first timid thrust of green above the black soil of the vegetable garden! How joyfully we hail the first tiny seedlings, only to find, usually, that they are weeds! How we crawl up and down the rows on hands and knees to thin them out! How we hoe them under the fierce sun of noonday, and water them faithfully during the summer drought. And how peculiarly cool and sweet and friendly does the vegetable garden appear in the evening when the sun has set, and the big yellow pumpkins fairly grin at you, the red-faced tomatoes laugh on the vines, the corn whispers in the wind. Here in the vegetable garden your labors seem to be appreciated. Tomorrow your city friends will stagger home under a load of vegetables, imagining that they just grow up of their own accord.

But just now we are only at the beginning of the yearly cycle, only seventeen radishes into the summer season. The feast of the first spinach, the ceremony of the first green peas, cooked with a sprig of mint, exuding the very smell of summer, the digging of the first new potatoes, no bigger than marbles, and much too good for people on the other side of the hill, the first tomato, red and packed with the sunshine of August —all these great moments are still ahead of us; as well as the summer's labors which, at the lowest wages, would show a heavy loss on the operations of the season, as the people from over the hill invariably point out.

Let them cavil. What do we care for their financial reckonings, their sordid calculations of profit and loss, their treatment of a noble marrow or a splendid corn cob merely as an article of food? What do we care, indeed, for all the stupid goings-on, the strife and confusion of the world beyond the hill? What do we care for anything else when our peas are a good six inches high and our onions ready to be thinned?

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months .$4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

July

Fair was the morn today, the blossom's scent
Floated across the fresh grass, and the bees
With low vexed song from rose and lily went,
A gentle wind was in the heavy trees. . . .
The earth no longer labored; shaded lay
The sweet-breathed kine, across the sunny vale,
From hill to hill the wandering rook did sail,
Lazily croaking midst his dreams of spring,
Nor more awake the pink-foot dove did cling
Unto the beech-bough, murmuring now and then;
All rested but the restless sons of men.
And the great sun, that wrought this happiness
And all the vale with fruitful hopes did bless.

—WILLIAM MORRIS. Poems.

I See a Tiger

Early one morning, before sunrise, we entered the narrow, rocky outlet of a ravine, which soon expanded to a considerable width. There was still prevailing that strange and thrilling semi-obscurity when the moonlight has not quite vanished before the advance of day. Nowhere but in the tropics have I seen the dawning assume this strange aspect of a struggle for supremacy. In Europe, night seems to flee before day; the stars pale gently, long ere the sun shows itself on the horizon; and the timid moon, which is still sometimes visible in these morning hours, is merely a fading reminiscence of night. But in India, when day dawns, the luminaries of the night encounter his coming with passionate resistance; and the sense of this conflict is impressed all the more deeply because of the stubborn tranquillity with which the stars continue to shine.

It was at this juncture that the voices of the jungle beasts began to greet the coming of day. We were in dense woodland, pushing our way through the undergrowth at considerable distances one from the other, or leaping from rock to rock, across fallen trees, and over marshy pools in which the remnants of a mountain torrent were stagnating. After a while we entered a bamboo grove, and between the stems for a brief space a view could be gained across the huge ravine. On either hand the bare yellow rocks rose almost sheer to the skyline. Farther on they diverged, permitting a glimpse towards the steaming and shimmering gray distance. The jungle looked like a thick, green coverlet lying in the corner of a vast room with golden walls. Above it, the morning sky had the limpidity of glass.

The upper half of the westernmost precipice was tinted red by the light of dawn, whilst on the opposite cliff the green moonlight still flickered. Spellbound by the sight, I stood meditatively watching it. Not only was I filled with the hope that now, perchance, the worst of our journey was over, but I fancied I could detect a cool and refreshing breeze as my gaze lingered entranced on the radiant passage of the sunlight down the wall of the ravine.

About halfway up this wall, just at the level to which the sunlight had descended, a ledge ran along the cliff-side, a ledge which might have been taken for the margin of an ancient lake. It produced almost the impression of an artificial roadway, and may, indeed, have been passable for the greater part of its extent, for it ran across vaulted cavemouths and gave lodgement to isolated dwarf-palms and aloes. In front of the largest of these caverns was a small plateau of rock, no larger than the space which a full-grown lime tree can shade at noon. At the edge of the plateau, something was lying in the sunshine. I can recall that, before I had become fully conscious of the object upon which my eyes were resting, before I had troubled to consider what this tawny, motionless something might be, a subconscious sense of awe had already become dominant in my mind. Then, of a sudden, as if the name had been called to me in a loud voice, and before I had really made out the creature's lineaments, I grew aware of what I was looking at—the tiger.

This was the only time that I saw a tiger in the open. Leaning against the stem of a tree, I closed my eyes, reopened them, and looked up like one who can hardly trust his sight. Never shall I forget those yellow walls of rock, the morning sunlight streaming into the cave, and in front, as if thrown on a marble pediment and canopied by the cliff, the tranquil sphinx-like figure of the tiger. Owing to the distance, and because he was dwarfed by the rocky surroundings, the beast looked small; but I could distinguish the markings on his coat, and saw the paws on which the terrible head was pillowed—the motionless head which, as if sculptured, completed the graceful line of the back and the mighty neck. His gaze was fixed on the distance. Incomparable was the majesty of this glowing monument of nature. — WALDEMAR BONSELS, in "An Indian Journey." (New York: Boni Inc.)

The Stream Has Halted

Feared lest such beauty
May not lie beyond,
The stream has halted
In its seaward race:
The stream has halted
Here to hold in bond
The opalescent
Beauty of the place.

Feared lest such stillness
Might depart too soon,
The stream has held its breath
To glean the quiet:
Only the mists of morn
On silent shoon
Stalk down the meadow
In their gowns of white.

Only the mists of morn
Enwreath the trees,
Waft their fair tresses
O'er the water's face:
Only the plaintive,
Wistful, whining breeze
Mingles its sighing
With the wood's solace.

Here, where the tranquil trees
Are wrapped in sleep,
The river halts
To see the halcyon scene:
Then with a mirrored
Memory held heart deep,
Continues thoughtfully
Down the jade demesne.

NOEL PATON.

Courtesy of the Myles Standish Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Rab": From a Dry Point by Ray Weiss

"Scots, Wha Hae"

One of the oldest of old Scottish songs—or, to be accurate, of the oldest melodies—is that which we know as "Scots, wha hae." Burns himself once said: "Many of our Scots airs have outlived their original and perhaps many subsequent sets of verses." Of no air could this be more truly said than the one in question, which is so ancient as to defy the discovery of its origin. It has been traced back to 1512, when it is mentioned by Gavin, Bishop of Dunkeld, as being a favourite song with the people, under the name of "Now the Day Dawis," and is referred to by Dunbar in ridicule of some half-hearted minstrels:

"Your commone minstralis has no tune
But 'Now the Day Dawis' and 'Into June.'"

Alexander Montgomerie wrote fresh words to the air, and in the reign of James IV. it was printed in a Lute Book of "Ayres," which seems to suggest that the music was either by a Frenchman or an Italian attached to the Court, for it was customary to have English, French, Italian and Irish minstrels employed at the Scottish Court from, at any rate, 1474 to 1550 and later. In later times it received the inexplicable title of "Hey Tuttie, Taitie." Many have tried to solve the mystery of this enigma, but without any notable success. And it is worse than useless to make guesses where there is so little foundation to work upon. In Jacobite days it reappeared (about 1718) as "Here's to the King, Sirs," and was published by Thomson in his "Scottish Airs." Then Burns was taken with it, and wrote his famous "Scots, wha hae" in the Kyrielle form of stanza, in which the first three lines rhyme while the fourth is converted into a refrain. Burns was of the impression, or pretended to be, that it was the melody which Bruce's army used when they marched to the battle of Bannockburn. Several stories have been told as to the circumstances under which Burns wrote his stirring lyric. Lockhart inclining to the belief that he got the first idea of it when standing on the field of Bannockburn some six years before the poem was actually matured. The piece was written in July or August, 1793; in all probability after a thunderstorm in the former month, when he was caught in the rain with his friend John Syme. But what does it matter? Burns seemed to delight in occasionally mystifying his friends by springing poems "impromptu" upon them that had been finished long before. — S. J. ADAIR FITZ-GERALD, in "Stories of Famous Songs." (London: John C. Nimmo; Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1898.)

WE COULD, of course, have written to Miss Weiss and requested the proper information about her etching. In that case we would be able to say that Rab was such and such a breed of dog; that the artist found him in such and such a place; and the circumstances of the etching were such and such. But, because we are fond of dogs, we have invented this story instead:

One day last week, or the week before, Rab awoke from a nap on the worn old rug in the study and stretched himself. Then, sitting as he is in the etching, he yawned a prodigious yawn, blinked his beady, black eyes and thought: "Now it's all very well to nap on this old rug, and it's all very nice to play with my red rubber ball with the spongy center, but what my folks don't seem to realize is that I'm a grown dog with a grown dog's inquisitiveness." Getting to his feet he started for the door, giving the red rubber ball a bump with his nose as he passed and blinking at it as it rolled to the farthest corner of the room.

Downstairs at the back door, he pushed the screen door open with a practiced paw and trotted into the garden. The sunlight was warm on his back; and, as he stood there, considering his next move, two yellow butterflies circled about his head. Playfully he snapped at one in friendly warning not to come too close. Then, with elevated nose snuffing at the wind, he crossed the lawn to the low, wire fence and cleared it with one springlike bound.

On the other side he found himself in a similar garden. Not far from where he stood was a little pool on the opposite side of which sat a handsome white Persian cat, dabbling a paw at the goldfish swimming securely in the lily-thronged water. Rab did not hesitate. There was not time for careful consideration. Never before had the opportunity presented itself of investigating one of these fascinating creatures at close range. He charged. But in his great haste he forgot the pool until it was too late to change his course. Jumping desperately, he fell short, landing in the water with a splash. The goldfish took refuge beneath the lily pads. By the time he managed to drag himself over the rounded lip of the pool, the cat had vanished and he was left with only a feeling of wetness as his reward.

He shook himself and continued on his way. Crossing a stone wall he came into a field, and halfway across it, in the midst of following a new smell, he came upon a second surprise. A shadow fell across his way; and, looking up, he beheld the largest animal he had ever seen. It had four legs like himself, but was brown and from its great lowered head, two eyes gazed balefully out at him. Running up the flag of courage, Rab advanced a few steps, growling a little. But the ruse was not successful, for the animal began to move slowly toward him. This was too much. Rab turned and ran as fast as he could, with his tail held tight between his legs.

When he finally ceased running, he found he was on a brown dirt road; and, picking the center, which was free from ruts, he trotted, with hanging tongue, on his way. In a few minutes he rounded a curve and came upon a farmhouse, the lawn of which sloped down to meet the road. In the center, under an elm tree, strutted a red cock. He was a fine bird with a drooping comb and many curving tail feathers. Cock and dog caught sight of each other at the same instant. The bird, deciding that retreat was the order of the day, turned and, cackling wildly, scrambled over a low wall into a field. Rab was but a second behind. "Evidently," he thought, "here is a fellow who can appreciate a good race!" Down the field they tore to the end, and then, with a hair-breadth turn, they raced back again. Rab had never had a better race. Fun! Wind! And no end in sight! But the end did appear in the figure of a woman waving her arms and shouting. Rab, with a regretful look at the bird, loped to the road again and turned his nose homeward.

He knew his way, so the coming back was simple, stopping only now and then, once to wade in a little stream which flowed about his shoulders in exquisite coolness, and once again at a dusty spot on the road where an entrancing smell teased him to roll over and over. The dirt clung to his wet coat so that, when he got up, he was no longer his original unspotted self.

When at last he appeared at his own kitchen door, that door he had left so long ago, he did not look as he did at leaving. He scratched at the screen and sat down to wait. His mistress would come presently and let him in. He knew he had not done quite right; but she was wise and merciful, she would understand and take him in and give him a bath and his supper. J. C. R.

The Knight's Head

In our return home we met with a very odd accident; which I cannot forbear relating, because it shews how desirous all who know Sir Roger are of giving him marks of their esteem. When we were arrived upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn to rest ourselves and our horses. The man of the house had it seems been formerly a servant in the Knight's family, and to do honor to his old master, had some time since, unknown to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post before the door, so that the Knight's head had hung out upon the road about a week before he himself knew anything of the matter. As soon as Sir Roger was acquainted with it, finding that his servant's indiscretion proceeded wholly from affection and good-will, he only told him that he had made him too high a compliment, and when the fellow seemed to think that could hardly be, added with a more decisive look, that it was too great an honour for any man under a duke; but told him at the same time, that it might be altered with a very few touches, and that he himself would be at the charge of it. Accordingly they got a painter by the Knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face; and by a little aggravation of the features to change it into the Saracen's-Head. I should not have known this story had not the innkeeper, upon Sir Roger's alighting, told him in my hearing, That his honour's head was brought back last night with the alterations that he had ordered to be made in it. Upon this my friend with his usual chearfulness related the particulars above mentioned, and ordered the head to be brought into the room. I could not forbear discovering greater expressions of mirth than ordinary upon the appearance of this monstrous face, under which, notwithstanding it was made to frown and stare in a most extraordinary manner, I could still discover a distant resemblance of my old friend. Sir Roger upon seeing me laugh, desired me to tell him truly if I thought it possible for people to know him in that disguise. I at first kept my usual silence, but upon the Knight's conjuring me to tell him whether it was not still more like himself than a Saracen, I composed my countenance in the best manner I could, and replied, That much might be said on both sides.—JOSEPH ADDISON, in "Days with Sir Roger De Coverley." (Reprinted from *The Spectator*.)

Disarmament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is being said and written today on the question of disarmament among nations, but it would seem that as yet little real progress has been made. And many may be seriously wondering whether the efforts that have thus far been made are to meet with failure, and the old animosities and race antagonisms to continue indefinitely and again plunge the world into turmoil and desolation. Many are in favor of universal disarmament; but ask anyone, What are you doing to promote disarmament? and the answer would probably be another question, asking what one individually and on his own initiative can do to further the cause of world peace, understanding, and harmony. On the surface it would seem as if we are carried along by forces beyond our control; yet a few moments of intelligent reflection will throw a different light upon the subject.

The remedy is very simple, yet, withal, constant watchfulness is required to maintain it in effective operation. The method is simply to obey and put into practice the commandment cited by the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." What has this to do with disarmament, one may ask. Everything! For instance, are not we, humanly speaking, much like little individual kingdoms? We jealously guard what we consider our rights, our independence, ever ready and prepared to resist any encroachment upon these so-called rights. Greed and lust, hatred and rivalry, sometimes urge us to carry out our aggressive enterprises and to indulge our material aims, regardless of others' rights and privileges. Fear of others' aggression, suspicion of others' motives, resentment of others' acts keep us constantly in fighting mood. Like battle-cruisers, we go about our daily activities ever ready to go into action at the least fancied provocation. Is not this somewhat parallel to the attitude of certain nations one toward another?

When each one shall strive to subdue self and learn to love his neighbor as himself, being ever ready to help a brother in need; in short, when each shall love even as Christ Jesus loved, then will the world be well upon the road to universal peace. The true consciousness of love must ever expand. Starting with the home, planted in the sweet, rich soil of virtue, purity, and affection, the seed of love will grow until our love includes not only our home and individuals near to us, but our neighbor, our city, our country, and the world; for love understood and lived must include all mankind. As the temptations and beliefs of the flesh—greed, selfishness, self-seeking, fear, hatred, suspicion—are overcome in individual consciousness, and replaced by love and understanding, so they are to that extent overcome and destroyed in national and world consciousness. Mankind is gradually learning that it is possible for all nations to dwell in peace and security, not through armaments, but in the security of universal brotherhood.

Universal brotherhood! Does this seem like a dream, too good to be true? Not to the student of Christian Science. The revelation of Truth, of Love, given to men under God's direction by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has in the space of about sixty years spread from the small beginning until now, through the Christian Science church and its activities, it encircles the earth. The teachings of Christian Science, which are a restatement and explanation of the teachings of Christ Jesus, are reinstating pure Christianity, healing the sick and reforming the sinner, destroying the beliefs of evil, and are the "leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal." Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 118): "Ages pass, but this leaven of Truth is ever at work. It must destroy the entire mass of error, and so be eternally glorified in man's spiritual freedom." This leaven of Truth working throughout the world is bringing the thought of mankind into an understanding of God, the divine source of all good and of man's perfect being.

With strife and turmoil, "wars and rumours of wars," apparent, it may seem as if the forces of evil were in the ascendant, and that the standards of justice, freedom, and peace were being trampled underfoot. But in Christian Science we learn that this upheaval is due to the uncovering of evil, a process in which all that is impure, unholy, or vile must pass away. Truth must always be victorious. "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses" (Science and Health, p. 306), undaunted, unhindered by the seeming activity of evil, Christian Science marches onward. As men obey its teachings, applying to all human problems God's law of righteousness, justice, truth, and love, the way will grow brighter, the road easier, and peace and prosperity will be gained and maintained. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

The Start of the Regent Street Polytechnic

Quintin Hogg left Eton at Christmas, 1863, with the choice of going up to Oxford or of travelling for a year. He chose the latter alternative, but an opening in the firm of Messrs. Thompson, tea merchants, being offered him suddenly, he relinquished the plan and went straight into the City, with the idea of going out to China as the firm's representative in a short time. It was a horrible change for the athletic boy to go straight from the outdoor life, the glory of being a "swell" at Eton, popular with his contemporaries, and looked up to by the small boys as a veritable hero for his prowess in the football field to become practically an errand boy at the beck and call of all his seniors in the office. He hated it with all his soul, and used to head the letters he wrote from the office, "24, Mincing Lane, i. e., the Den"; but for all that he entered on his new duties with the determination to do his best and shirk nothing. . . .

During those eighteen months of apprenticeship, one would have thought the few hours of freedom from "The Den" would have been too precious to spend in aught but outdoor amusement. But the "poor little beggars" who crossed his path in his walks about the great city haunted him, and his heart cried out in overwhelming pity for them; also the sense of obligation to that "God for whom one has done so little" was urging him on to do what he could to bring others to the knowledge of Him whose name is Love. "What do you know about God?" he asked two little urchins playing in Trafalgar Square whilst the church bells were ringing. "Why, that's the chap wot sends us to 'ell," came the prompt reply. This and many similar incidents made a deep impression on his mind. . . .

His cogitations resulted in the purchase of a second-hand suit of shoeblack clothes and outfit. He baked the former in the oven after the servants had gone to bed, as a precautionary measure. (His father, who was somewhat of an epicure, and very particular about his cuisine, was happily in ignorance of this episode.) Office hours over, he would sally forth to earn a few pence by holding horses, blacking boots or performing any odd jobs that came his way. There is a pleasing legend that he once blacked his father's boots which I should be loth to dispel, and at least it wears the garb of possibility, which is more than can be said for some legends! He used to get home in time for breakfast, and for some time Sir James knew nothing of the two or three nights a week when his son supped on "pig's trotters" or "tripe and onions" off a barrow, and spent the night curled up in a barrel, under a tarpaulin or on a ledge in the Adelphi Arches, learning to know the boys he meant to rescue, making their life his life, their language his language, in the hope of changing their thoughts and lives. After a few months of this work, he and Arthur Kinnaird hired a room in "Of Alley" (now York Place, Charing Cross) for which they paid the sum of £12 a year, and started the ragged school from which the Polytechnic was to spring. Mr. Killick, Lord Radstock, Tom Pelham and other friends were invited to the opening of the little room, furnished only with a rough table and a few chairs, and lighted with candles stuck in empty bottles. After the boys had departed the little band of workers joined in an "all-night prayer meeting, and the place seemed shaken with power, so overwhelming was the sense of God's Presence and Blessing." (The late Rev. R. H. Killick.)—ETHEL M. HOGG, in "Quintin Hogg: A Biography." (London: Archibald Constable & Co.)

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Mrs. Moody Wins 6—3, 6—0 Match From French Star

G. P. Hughes of England Defeats Clifford Sutter in Straight Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. continued her serene way toward her sixth Wimbledon tennis title today with a 6—3, 6—0 victory over the experienced French woman player, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, in the fourth round of womens' singles.

Mrs. Walter A. Burge Jr. of Stamford, Conn., was put out of the mixed doubles competition with her Mungarian partner, Bela von Kehrling, in the first round, bowing to the Greek-French combination of Mme. Helene Nicolopoulo and Antoine Gentien, 6—4, 7—5.

Mme. Henrotin, handicapped by an indisposition which bars very brisk court coverage, is the mistress of the drop shot and the volley, and the center court galleries saw the unusual spectacle of the champion of champions chasing all over the court to retrieve well-placed balls from the French woman's racquet.

Mme. Henrotin has only a weak service, however, and once Queen Helen had solved her opponent's methods the match was as good as over, the French woman gaining few points in the love second set.

Helen H. Jacobs, the United States champion, and her Australian partner, Don Turnbull, started out well in the mixed doubles with a first round 6—1, 6—3 victory over S. Rodsianko and Mrs. B. Pones.

Americans won and lost in the doubles, the Oxford-Cambridge pair of Clayton Lee Burwell and David N. Jones defeating Daniel Prenn and Pierre Grandguillot, of Egypt, 8—6, 5—7, 9—7, 7—5, and W. L. Breese, former Harvard star, and W. L. Ryan losing to Baron Gottfried von Cramm and E..Nourney of Germany, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4. Both were second-round matches.

George Patrick Hughes, fourth ranking English player, today summarily removed Clifford S. Sutter, third ranking American star, with a surprising straight-set victory, 9—7, 7—5, 6—3.

The victory of Hughes was clean-cut and well deserved. Gaining in confidence as the match progressed he attacked at every opportunity and effectively held control of the game through the last two sets.

Hughes's backhand was supposed to be weak, a point in his armor at which Sutter drove continuously, but it proved to be one of the Englishman's strongest weapons and he frequently left the American standing flat-footed watching well-angled cross-court shots go whizzing to the corners for points.

Queen Mary made her first appearance at Wimbledon this year. She watched the matches with keen interest from behind a pair of large smoked glasses, which shielded her eyes from the sun glare.

Miss Jacobs was eliminated with her English partner, Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, in the first round of women's doubles yesterday by Mary F. Heeley and Dorothy E. Round, top-seeded English team, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

Wimbledon Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Fourth Round

G. P. Hughes, England, defeated C. S. Sutter, United States, 9—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Giorgio de Stefani, Italy, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, 6—1, 6—1, 12—10.

Women's Singles—Third Round

Mrs. F. S. Moody Jr., United States, defeated Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, 6—3, 6—0

Lucia Valerio, Italy, defeated Marie Horn, Germany, 6—3, 8—6.

Fourth Round

Lolette Payot, Switzerland, defeated Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, 8—6, 5—7, 7—5.

Womens' Doubles—First Round

Josane Sigart, Belgium, and Margaret Scriven, England, defeated B. Feltham and Busan Noel, 7—5, 6—0.

Men's Doubles—First Round

E. D. Andrews and A. C. Stedman, New Zealand, defeated E. C. Metcalfe and A. W. Vinall, England, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

R. Nunoi and Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Bela von Kehrling, Hungary and Enrique Maier, Spain, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Clayton Lee Burwell and David N. Jones, United States, defeated Dr. Daniel Prenn, Germany, and Pierre Grandguillot, Egypt, 8—6, 5—7, 9—7, 7—5.

Baron Gottfried von Cramm and E. Nourney, Germany, defeated W. L. Bresse, United States, and W. L. Ryan, 6—3, 6—2 6—4.

Nat G. Farquharson and Vernon Kirby, South Africa, defeated Henk Timmer, Holland, and Francis M. B. Fisher, New Zealand, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Jack C. Crawford and Vivian McGrath Australia, defeated J. C. Gregory and F. H. D. Wilde, England, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Mme. Helen Nicolopoulo, Greece, and Antoine Gentien, France, defeated Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States, and Bela von Kehrling, Hungary, 6—4, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles—Second Round

Jean Borotra, France, and Betty Nuthall, England, defeated N. H. Latchford and Mrs. S. K. Edwards, England, 6—2, 6—3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	48	30	.615
Rochester	45	33	.577
Toronto	45	34	.570
Baltimore	43	39	.524
Montreal	36	43	.456
Buffalo	34	45	.430
Albany	33	46	.418
Jersey City	31	45	.408

Results June 29

Montreal 10, Buffalo 7.
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 3.
Toronto 5, Rochester 2.
Newark 10, Albany 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	52	36	.591
Portland	47	33	.560
Hollywood	47	37	.560
Los Angeles	46	38	.548
Missions	41	46	.471
Oakland	38	45	.458
Seattle	36	46	.418
San Francisco	33	52	.388

Results June 29

Seattle 9, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 4, Portland 0.
Los Angeles 11, San Francisco 7.
Hollywood 7, Missions 5.

Ralph Strafaci Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., June 30—Ralph Strafaci of the Shoreview Club won the metropolitan junior golf championship at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, yesterday, defeating Karl Karch in the final, 3 and 1.

...re Wins Amateur Title

WATERBURY, Conn., June 30 (AP)—Charles Clare of New Haven won the Connecticut amateur golf championship today, defeating Pete Petroske of Meriden 5 and 4 at the Waterbury Country Club after the latter had clung close to him during the first 24 holes.

Emery, Bliss, Yates And Kowal Enter Semifinal Round

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Walter B. Emery of the University of Oklahoma yesterday won his way to the semifinal round of the United States intercollegiate golf tournament by defeating Bob Cochran of St. Louis, 8 and 7, in the 36-hole quarterfinal round.

Rodney Bliss of Cornell became the second to qualify for today's play when he disposed of Wilson F. Marks, Princeton, 7 and 6. He picked up a four-hole advantage in the morning round and then added three more holes to his margin at the 27-hole turn. He finished off the match on the thirtieth hole, as each won one of the extra three holes.

Charles R. Yates of Georgia School of Technology encountered unexpected opposition in Vincent J. Fehlig of Notre Dame in the first 18 holes, but came back strong to win 3 and 5.

After a stiff struggle with Chester T. Birch of Dartmouth, Henry J. Kowal of Colgate University won out by a 2-and-1 score. They had played on about even terms for the first 27 holes, but Kowal pulled steadily to the front on the final nine. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Golf Championship

Quarterfinal Round

Walter B. Emery, University of Oklahoma, defeated Bob Cochran, St. Louis, 8 and 7.

Rodney Bliss, Cornell, defeated Wilson F. Marks, Princeton, 7 and 6.

Charles R. Yates, Georgia School of Technology, defeated Vincent J. Fehlig, Notre Dame, 6 and 5.

Henry J. Kowal, Colgate, defeated Chester T. Birch, Dartmouth, 2 and 1.

St. Mark's School Is Yachting Champion

Interscholastic Yacht Association Championship Standing

School	Points
St. Mark's School	20½
St. George's School	19¼
Kent School	12
St. Paul's School	9
Tabor Academy	12
Pomfret School	4
Lawrenceville Academy	8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass, June 30 — E. Dwight Fullerton Jr. of Dedham, won for his preparatory school, St. Mark's of Southboro, the interscholastic yachting championship for the second year in succession, by taking two of the final races and finishing in second place in a third event. His crew was made up of Camman Newbury of Detroit and Thomas Husband of Nantucket. St. George's School of Newport, R. I., whose crew was headed by Ethan A. H. Sims, a son of Admiral Sims, U. S. N., was a close second, through scoring two second places and a first.

The final two races on Thursday were sailed in a typical Buzzard's Bay southwester, strong and true, with some haze. St. Mark's led from the start in the first event, and turned the leeward mark ahead in the second. In the final beat to the finish St. George's worked into the lead, and won by 47 seconds.

The crews in the finals favored holding next year's championship off the Beverly Yacht Club of this port for the third time. The summary:

Interscholastic Yachting Championship

Final Round—Second Race

School and Captain	Elapsed Time H. M. S.
St. Mark's, Fullerton	1 44 53
St. George's, Sims	1 46 12
Lawrenceville, Campbell	1 46 49
Tabor, Jewett	1 47 53
Kent, Potter	1 53 16
St. Paul's, Hall	Withdrew
Pomfret, Rockwell	Disqualified

Third Race

St. George's	1 00 04
St. Mark's	1 00 51
Tabor	1 01 32
Kent	1 01 39
St. Paul's	1 01 50
Lawrenceville	1 02 49
Pomfret	1 05 19

Aiken Knights And Aknusti Victorious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 30—Two more teams reached the semifinals in the handicap high-goal division of the Meadowbrook Club polo tournaments yesterday, for the Meadowbrook Club cups, as Aiken Knights defeated Princemere, 12 to 10, and Aknusti won with ease from the Westbury Cup winners, Greentree, 11 to 6.

Princemere was allotted five goals by handicap, and this advantage lasted through to the final chukker, when a final rally by S. H. Bostwick and S. B. Iglehart for the Knights swept them to victory with four goals scored.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., after his strenuous exertions last week, failed to exhibit his best polo, and superior team work by Aknusti, despite the allowance of a handicap of one, enabled them to lead all the way. The summary:

Meadowbrook Club Cups—Second Round

Aiken Knights	Princemere
No. 1—F. S. Vonstade Jr.	W. G. Holloway
No. 2—G. H. Bostwick	W. H. Wood
No. 3—S. B. Iglehart	Harry East
Back—J. R. Fell Jr.	F. H. Prince

Score—Aiken Knights 12, Princemere 10. Goals—Iglehart 4, Vonstade 2, Fell 2 for Aiken Knights; Holloway 2, East 2, Wood, by handicap 5 for Princemere. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Aknusti	Greentree
No. 1—W. A. Harriman	Joseph Peabody
No. 2—J. P. Mills	C. V. Whitney
No. 3—E. T. Gerry	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back—R. L. Gerry Jr.	J. H. Whitney

Score—Aknusti 11, Greentree 6. Goals—Mills 4, E. Gerry 3, Harriman 2, R. Gerry 2, for Aknusti; C. Whitney 2, Hitchcock 2, Peabody, by handicap 1, for Greentree. Referee—Richard S. Allison. Time—6 chukkers of 7½m.

West Indians in Drawn Match

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., June 30 (Canadian Press)—The two-day cricket match between the touring British West Indies eleven and Sir Julien Cahn's picked team, which included three test players, was drawn last night. The scores were: West Indies 185 and 104 for six declared; Cahn's eleven, 204 and 60 for one. The West Indies batted finely in the second innings, with the opening pair, Hoad and Barrow, scoring 47 and 36, respectively, and declared with the faint hope of dismissing the Cahn eleven before play could be called. Instead they found the Cahn opening batsmen unbeatable, Rhodes scoring 31 and Gibbs 24.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	42	27	.609
St. Paul	40	33	.548
Indianapolis	36	31	.537
Minneapolis	36	34	.528
Toledo	36	36	.500
Milwaukee	32	35	.478
Louisville	33	39	.458
Kansas City	26	48	.351

Results June 29

Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 8.
Louisville 6, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 6, St. Paul 4.
Indianapolis 6, Columbus 5.

Archers Open Eastern Play At Deerfield

Madeleine Taylor Springs Surprise in First National Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., June 30 — The opening events of the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Archery Association here yesterday, resulted in several upsets. First place in the First National Round went to 17-year-old Madeleine Taylor of Newton Center, while last year's champion, Mrs. Dorothy Cummings of Newton Center was able only to take fourth place. In the First York Round the race was a close one between Frank Horack, North Tonawanda, N. Y., and present champion, Carl G. Thompson, Pinehurst, N. C., with Horack leading by six points. The scores:

First York Round

	Hits	Score
Frank Horack, North Tonawanda	126	620
C. G. Thompson, Pinehurst	122	616
W. E. Long, Newtonville	112	548
D. G. Mackenzie, Greenwich	121	541
C. E. Kear, Stratford	105	541
George Baten, Princeton	89	459
H. C. Rex, Plainville	93	415
James Nelid, Greenfield	87	591
H. W. Schellenger, Springfield	76	376
J. L. Grindle, New Haven	88	374
P. H. Wilcox, Scranton	86	370
W. O. Robinson, Washington	86	368
W. L. Campbell, Greenfield	83	367
W. M. Hale, New Haven	87	365
A. W. Dick, Worcester	82	362
W. L. Abbey, Brooklyn	84	350
J. E. Applegate, New Haven	76	336
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	72	336
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	76	334
J. P. Eagan, Waterville	85	329
W. C. White, Scarsdale	82	324
Karl Staley, Scarsdale	80	322
Russell Willcox, South Egermont	73	290
R. S. Corvell, Brooklyn	65	289
J. B. Tomlin, Atlantic City	60	285
R. B. Semler, Hewlett	67	265
W. W. Whitam, Springfield	59	261
E. X. Esten, Wilbraham	63	255
B. Cobb, New York	62	234
P. Madden, Scarsdale	63	233
E. A. Smalemberger, Brooklyn	63	223
W. L. Doerty Springfield	52	192
H. H. Tayntor, New Britain	44	188
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield	52	186
F. A. Botter, Atlantic City	50	178
C. H. Warner, Springfield	44	170
H. E. Forbes, New Haven	36	140
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	40	136
G. W. Bidwell, Waterbury	33	127
N. D. Forbes, New Haven	30	106
C. A. Kinard, Westfield	20	66

First National Round

Madeleine Taylor, Newton Center	70	372
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	68	370
Madeleine Dutcher, South Egermont	67	331
Mrs. Henry S. C. Cummings, Newton Center	67	323
Ruth Snavely, New Haven	66	320
Eversley Childs, Cos Cob	59	299
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	63	297
Diana Bolling, Cos Cob	61	287
Mrs. E. C. Esten, Wilbraham	64	284
Alice Hitchcock, Holyoke	58	282
Mary Dean, Assonet	58	266
Mary C. O'Brian, Greenfield	56	262
Patsy Bolling, Greenwich	53	257
Ailsa Campbell, Middletown	53	251
Horatio Rogers, Newton Center	52	218
Mrs. Charles Warner, Springfield	47	211
Mrs. N. O. Firbes, West Haven	48	203
Edith Grindle, New Haven	51	207
Mrs. C. A. Kinard, Westfield	47	201
Rosmond MacKensie, Greenwich	46	198
Mrs. E. N. Hale, New Haven	52	190
Mrs. H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	33	191
Mildred Snavely, West Haven	46	184
Phyllis Marston, Kent	40	174
Margherita Childs, Cos Cob	40	168
Mrs. James Nield, Greenfield	38	144
Marion Sanford, Ware	35	155
Phoebe Cox, Holyoke	32	130
Francis Sanford, Springfield	30	118
Mrs. A. W. Dick, Worcester	34	114
Mrs. Mary Ball, Deerfield	21	79
Catherine Strobeck, Amsterdam	21	73

Junior Boys' Single American Round

John Dower, Greenwich	80	104
C. W. Andrews, Waltham	62	266
Henry Childs, Cos Cob	54	232

Jane Weiller to Meet June Beebe in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., June 30—In what may prove a repetition of last year's 36-hole final, Jane Weiller of Northmoore C. C., the champion, meets June Beebe of Olympia Fields C. C., the former champion, for the annual open title of the Women's Western Golf Association here today.

As last year, both came through the 18-hole semifinals with flying colors on No. 4 course at Olympia Fields. Miss Weiller defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C., former western amateur champion, 4 and 2. More close and thrilling was Miss Beebe's victory, 1 up in 19 holes, in a downpour of rain, over Mrs. Lillian Kessler Zech of Tam O'Shanter G. C. Some wild golf featured the second nine, but Mrs. Zech squared the match by winning the seventeenth, and the eighteenth was halved after Miss Beebe laid a stymie. On the extra hole they were deluged. Mrs. Zech was on in 3, a stroke behind her rival, and missed a 15-foot putt, her only chance to divide the hole.

Miss Weiller was longer and steadier through the fairway than Mrs. Jones, and her putting was reliable. Three putts on the fourteenth and fifteenth and a trapped drive on the sixteenth cost Mrs. Jones her chances. The summary:

Women's Western Open Golf Championship

Semifinal Round

Jane Weiller Northmoore C. C., defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C., 4 and 2.

June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C., defeated Mrs. L. K. Zech, Tam O'Shanter G. C., 1 up (19 holes).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	43	25	.632
New York	43	25	.632
Philadelphia	34	31	.523
Chicago	34	34	.500
Cleveland	34	36	.486
Detroit	33	36	.478
Boston	27	41	.397
St. Louis	25	45	.357

Results June 29

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	9	13	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	12	0

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Hudlin, Bean, Harder and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 4m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5	10	1
Washington	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	1

Batteries—Rowe, Hogsett and Hayworth; Whitehill, Russell, McAfee, Burke and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Van Grafian, Ormsby and Summers. Time—2h. 16m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7	0
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Blaeholder and Shea. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 32m.

Prince Defeats Lady Astor

WALTON HEATH, Surrey, Eng., June 30 (AP)—With a gallant but none the less decisive display of his golfing ability, the Prince of Wales yesterday overcame a seven-stroke handicap to defeat Lady Nancy Astor, 2 and 1, in a unique match featuring the annual Parliamentary tournament. The caddies said the Prince, who has a club handicap of 11, was a "three-to-one-favorite" before the match; but the British heir, conceding strokes on seven holes, did not gain the lead until after 13 holes had been played. The American-born peeress at one time was 2 up, played her shots nicely and held the Prince even on most of the greens.

Texas State-Wide Association Wins Junior A. A. U. Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—Texas Neighborhood Athletic Association, a state-wide organization, won the team title in what officials called the largest and most representative junior and track field championship games ever held by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

The Texans scored 27⅝ points in competition at Soldier Field here yesterday that scattered the points far and wide. The meet was the first of a three-day series of A. A. U. track and field events to be held in connection with a Century of Progress.

J. A. Johnson, of Illinois Normal College, carried away individual honors with victories in both sprints. He defeated Jesse Owens of East Technical High of Cleveland, who recently tied the world's record for the 100-yard dash on the same track. Johnson ran the 100 meters in 10.4s, a tenth of a second slower than the recognized mark, but fast enough to beat Owens by more than a yard. Owens, with his eyes on the senior races tonight, withdrew from the 200-meter run, and Johnson had no trouble winning it in 21.6s. New meet records were set in all the track events, as they were held in meters instead of yards for the first time.

Among the leading teams were Michigan Normal College, with 14¾ points, Illinois State Normal with 13, Louisiana State University with 13, and the Denver Athletic Club with 11⅝.

The standard for the meet was raised in the running high jump to 6ft. 5in. by Cornell Cooper of Pittsburgh, Penna, and Albert King of Great Lakes Mutual A. A., Detroit. The old mark was 6ft. 4⅞in. by Bert Nelson of the I. A. C., made in 1929.

A new junior record for the 16-pound shotput was made by Gordon Dunn of the Olympic Club, San Francisco. He heaved the ball 50ft. 1⅞in. The best former mark was 46ft. 1⅛in. L. Nathan Blair of Louisiana State improved the meet mark in the javelin with a throw of 204ft. 4½in. The old record was 198ft. 4in., made by L. D. Weldon of U. of Iowa, in 1929.

New junior records were made in the discus and the 16-pound hammer throws. J. C. Petty Jr., of Texas Neighborhood A. A., improved the discus mark nearly 3 feet with a toss of 148ft. 2⅛in. Five feet 3 inches were added in the hammer by Charles Modlezewski of the Shore A. C., New Jersey, with 168ft. 4in. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by J. A. Johnson, Illinois Normal; Jesse Owens, East Tech H. S., Cleveland, second; James Owen, Iowa City, third; Edward Siegel, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, fourth. Time—10.14s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by J. A. Johnson, Illinois Normal; D. J. Bennett, Cincinnati Club, second; Leonard Powers, Denver A. C., third; Fred Schatte, Michigan Normal, fourth. Time—21.6s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by Merrill Hershey, Michigan Normal; W. S. Dean, University of Iowa second; Harry Hoffman, New York Curb Exchange A. A., third; Ralph Flingst, Western State Teachers, fourth. Time—49.3s.

800-Meter Run—Won by John Simmons, Texas Neighborhood A. A.; Malverne Trutt, Hammond A. C., second; W. F. Dunaway, Penn State, third; Donald A. Fleet, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 56.1s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by John Simmons, Texas Neighborhood A. A.; Charles Popejoy, Purdue, second; R. M. Howell, Detroit, third; L. J. Hutton, Illinois Normal, fourth. Time—3m. 58.6s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by S. J. Wudykl, Middle Atlantic Association, Philadelphia; C. E. Holst, Montana State, second; John Clive, Keystone A. C., Pittsburgh, third; Joseph Sneberger, South Parks, Chicago, fourth. Time—15m. 50.8s.

10,000-Meter Run—Won by Thomas McDonaugh, Boston A. A.; Charles Berry, Keystone A. A., second; J. M. Hammer, Michigan State, third; Howard Densmore, Detroit, fourth. Time—33m. 18.8s.

5000-Meter Walk—Won by Max Bentel, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., New York; Morris Davis, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., second; Fred Straga, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., third; Jacob Kadish, Stonewall Democratic Club, Baltimore, Md., fourth. Time—24m. 58.6s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Michael A. Portanova, Boston A. A.; Harry Werbin, Michigan Normal, second; William Brenner, Illinois Normal, third; Arthur Martin, Millrose A. C., fourth. Time—10m. 11.8s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by A. C. Moreau, Louisiana State; E. K. Bacon, Cincinnati Club, second; John Wood, Sacramento Junior College, third; Philip Cope, Oklahoma City, Okla., fourth. Time—14.8s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by H. A. Lambertus, University of Nebraska; Deotis Taylor, Jersey City, N. J., second; F. K. Bacon, Cincinnati Club, third; J. W. Herring, Texas Neighborhood A. A., fourth. Time—23.5s.

400-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by R. B. Jackson, Penn A. C.; Amos Abrams, Hammond A. C., second; Forrest Harvey, Denver A. C., third; Monroe Walton, Michigan Normal, fourth. Time—54.5s.

Running High Jump—Cornell Cooper, Pittsburgh, Penna., and Albert King, Great Lakes Mutual A. A., Detroit, tied for first, 6ft. 5in. (new junior record); A. J. Silber, Detroit, and William Burgmeir, Avondale Playground, Chicago, tied for third, 6ft. 4in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Jesse Owens, East Tech H. S., Cleveland, 24ft. 2½in.; N. R. Hale, Texas Neighborhood A. A., second, 23ft. 7⅞in.; Donald Gray '34, University of Nebraska, third, 23ft. 7¾in.; Arnin Dreusicke, Hinsdale, Ill., 23ft. 5¼in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Ennis Stafford, Great Lakes Mutual A. A., 47ft. 10¾in.; L. N. Blair, Louisiana State, second, 47ft. 3½in.; Daniel Sherman, Millrose A. A., third, 46ft. 1⅜in.; George Hansard, Cleveland, fourth, 45ft. 6½in.

Pole Vault—Won by Lowell Allen, Cleveland, 13ft. 3½in.; James McKinley, Michigan Normal, second, 13ft.; William Roy, Loyola of the South Louisiana, D. S. Hunn, Elkhart, Ind.; Jack Mauger, Sacramento Junior, Carl Nichols, U. of N.; Ray Lowry, Michigan Normal; Richard Baldry, Texas Neighborhood A. A.; John Slavek, Denver A. C. and Cyril Pelucha, U. of P., all tied for third, 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Gordon Dunn, Olympic Club, 50ft. 1⅞in. (new junior record); B. M. Hall, Texas Neighborhood A. A., second, 47ft. 11in.; E. N. Dees, Kansas, third, 47ft. 1¾in.; Joseph Hall, Tampa, Fla., fourth, 44ft 11¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Charles Modlezewski, Shore A. C., New Jersey, 168ft. 4in. (new junior record); Chester Cruickshank, Denver A. C., second, 166ft. 10in.; Gantt Miller Jr., New York A. C., third, 161ft. 11in.; Vernon Scott, Brigham Young, 152ft. 7in.

56-Pound Weight—Won by Lewis Lepis, Shore A. C., N. J., 32ft. 11in.; P. P. Shea, Illinois A. C., second, 29ft. 2in.; Chester Cruickshank, Denver A. C., third, 25ft. 10½in.; Raymond Fries, Denver A. C., fourth, 20ft. 9in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. C. Petty Jr., Texas Neighborhood A. A., 148ft. 2½in. (new junior record); Gordon Dunn, Olympic Club, second, 147ft 4¼in.; B. M. Irwin, Texas Neighborhood A. A., third, 142ft. 7¼in.; Chester Cruickshank, Denver A. C., fourth, 140ft. 9¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. N. Blair, Louisiana State, 204ft. 4¼in. (new junior record); Chester Klaerner, Texas Neighborhood A. A., second, 200ft. 6½in.; W. L. Demaris, University of Oregon, third, 196ft. 10¾in.; R. E. Lee Jr., Cincinnati Club, fourth, 194ft. 8¾in.

Moore Wins Billiard Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—Robert Moore, Grand Rapids, Mich., three times national junior champion, won the first national intermediate championship here last night when he defeated Charles Cacciapaglia, Rockford, Ill., western sectional intermediate champion, 100 to 85 in 43 innings. Moore had a high run of 14, compared with 18 for the Rockford boy. Nicholas Olivia of Chicago finished second with four victories and two defeats, while Cacciapaglia took third honors with three wins and three losses. Arthur Judice finished in last place with six straight defeats.

Kamrath, Hines, Tidball, Murphy In Round of Four

Represent Four Sections of U.S. in College Tennis at Merion Cricket Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 30—Four sections of the United States will be represented in the semifinal rounds of the United States intercollegiate tennis championship this afternoon at the Merion Cricket Club, as the result of several unexpected results in the quarterfinal, staged yesterday. It had been expected that the University of Texas and California would monopolize the singles, but first Wilmer M. Hines of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and then Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., scored victories, so that the eastern and south Atlantic sections also qualified. In the doubles, also, Tulane University of New Orleans, broke in with the youthful pair of Edward H. Sutter, brother of the Davis Cup player, and Kendall Cram, as the result of a victory over the eastern champions, Albert Horton 3d and Robert J. Kelleher of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Jack P. Tidball of the University of California at Los Angeles was the first to come through, galloping to victory over Horton with a brilliant show of service and driving power, 7—5, 6—1, in 52 minutes. Tidball served eight service aces and scored 16 placements as part of his 62 points, and these tipped the scale in his favor, as Horton was just as steady and made few errors.

Karl F. Kamrath of Texas proved most effective against Ensign C. E. Loughlin, U. S. N., a Philadelphia youth, captain of the United States Naval Academy team, who failed to show his best form and was swamped in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, in 45 minutes.

But the next two matches, though closed, were surprises. Hines was opposed by Martyn Buxby, seeded fourth, and regarded as a possible winner. But the Charlotte youth fought every bit of the way, and after losing the first set on his wildness, after a service duel to four-all, he steadied, and wore down the more brilliant Texan, to win at 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Then Murphy, a lefthander, met another southpaw in the person of Joseph L. Coughlin, winner of the doubles with Keith Gledhill last year, and after a see-saw battle, in which both broke through service repeatedly, with the Californian the leader, Murphy drew up from behind in both sets, after trailing at 3—2 in each after dropping his service, to take each set in turn at 6—4.

Tidball and Kamrath also carried their partners, Lawrence Meyers, and Sterling B. Williams, respectively, into the doubles semifinals also, but the other teams do not contain singles survivors. The summary

United States Intercollegiate Tennis Championships

Singles—Fifth Round

Jack P. Tidball, California at Los Angeles, defeated Albert Horton 3d, Williams, 7—5, 6—1.

Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina, defeated Martyn Buxby, Texas, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Karl F. Kamrath, Texas, defeated Ensign C. E. Loughlin, United States Naval Academy, 6—3, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles—Fourth Round

Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling B. Williams, Texas, defeated Robbins L. Chadel and Philip Castlin, Southern California, 6—4, 6—2.

Edward H. Sutter and Kendall Cram, Tulane defeated Albert Horton 3d and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, 6—4, 6—2.

Jack P. Tidball and Lawrence Meyers, California at Los Angeles, defeated Marcus Hecht and Joseph McF. Case, Pennsylvania, 8—6, 6—2.

Joseph L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford, defeated Martyn Buxby and Herbert Weltons, Texas, 6—4, 6—4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	24	.625
St. Louis	38	29	.567
Pittsburgh	36	32	.529
Chicago	36	34	.514
Boston	33	35	.485
Brooklyn	30	35	.462
Cincinnati	30	39	.435
Philadelphia	27	42	.391

Results June 29

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	0

Batteries—Carleton and Wilson; Clark, Luque, Bell and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman and Barr. Time—2h. 2m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	x	6	11	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	10	0

Batteries—Elliott, Rhem and Todd; Meine, Harris and Picinich. Winning pitcher—Elliott. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 42m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	7	11	1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Beck and Lopez. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 3m.

Southern Association

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|

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New, Fireproof, Salt Water Baths, Delicious Meals, Garage, Sun Decks.

Dining in Sun and Surf Terrace in Bathing Attire

$2.5 UP DAILY WITH MEALS

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4 GLORIOUS DAYS
Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues.
Room & Main Private Bath
$16 $18 $20

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Daily Concerts and Dances
Special Weekly Rates
Overlooking Boardwalk & Ocean at Illinois Avenue

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ATLANTIC CITY

Cool ocean front location . . . sea decks . . . surf bathing from your room . . . protected beach . . . dancing . . . golf . . . tennis . . . American and European restaurants . . . garage.

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

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HOTEL—Quiet, Restful, Harmonious
Single and Double Rooms. Delicious Home Cooking. American or European plan. Near Christian Science church and I. C. R. R. service. 10 Minutes to Exposition. Easy walk to University of Chicago, Midway and Jackson Park. Rates as low as $1.00 per day single, and $2.00 double. Special accommodations for large or small groups.
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HOTEL Overlooking Lincoln Park and the Lake. Select clientele, excellent cuisine, loving environment. Suites and kitchenettes.
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Sunday Dinner at 12 Noon, 75c
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With its atmosphere of culture and refinement, offers a delightful hotel-home for transient and permanent residence. Single and double rooms, Suites, Apartments. Orrington restaurants serve the highest quality of food at moderate prices.

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500 Rooms 500 Baths
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A HOUSE OF QUALITY
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

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Ownership Management
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Nearest Ocean Resort to New York
Directly on the Beach—NOW OPEN
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Telephone Seabright 107

AWAY FROM THE CONGESTION and HEAT
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WHEN you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement — please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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ROOMS with bath $2.50 and Up
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EXCELLENT MEALS MODERATE PRICES

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all trains.

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Beautiful Dining Room and Coffee Shops
Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
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All outside rooms with private bath.

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200 Rooms 200 Baths
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Transient Hotel Rates for Large Comfortable Rooms, Good Food and Garage. Unrestricted Parking.

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350 ROOMS WITH CEILING FANS, SERVIDORS, RUNNING ICE WATER, SHOWER & TUB BATHS. SUPERIOR FOOD SERVICE

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European Plan Strictly First Class
600 ROOMS 500 BATHS
Rooms—attached bath $2.00 to $3.50
Rooms—detached bath, $1.50
Garage in connection.
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"The Pride of the South"

700 rooms with bath, rates from $2.50
One and one-half blocks from the Christian Science church
Also operating the Bienville Hotel

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DEVONSHIRE HOTEL
(Excellent Cuisine)

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—One of the finest inns in Canada. Salmon and trout fishing, shooting on large estate. Thoroughly modern, hot and cold running spring water in every room. With radiator heat and electric light. First class beds, baths, glass porch, famous mountain and lake scenery. Guides furnished. Western beef and Jersey milk served. A Highland Welcome here! Rates $3.50 to $6.00 per day.

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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With famous white sand beach, safe for children. All housekeeping cabins with Hotpoint Electric Ranges. Hotel, cabins, tents, camping, speedboats, launches, horses, ponies. Family resort, reasonable prices.

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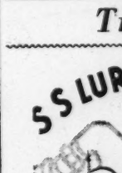

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One block from 2 downtown Christian Science churches. Home of KFWI broadcasting Church Services.

Absolutely Fireproof *All Rooms With Bath*

Single: $2.50 to $3.00. Double: $3.50 and $4.00.
Beautiful Coffee Shop and Dining Room. Garage adjoins.

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THE Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S *Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates*
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BROADWAY AT 17TH

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
DENVER COLORADO

460 Rooms with Bath. Moderate Rates.
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES

Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
Luncheon	35c	50c	65c
Dinner	65c	85c	$1

Washington

The QUINAULT
Finest Resort Hotel in the Northwest
On Olympic Highway Loop
FRANK L. McNEIL, Mgr.
QUINAULT, WASH.

Hotel Washington
ON OLYMPIC LOOP HIGHWAY
Close to Ocean Beaches and Mountain Resorts
Moderate Rates
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SOUTH SEAS & ORIENTAL Cruise

81 DAYS . . $1000
including
SHORE EXCURSIONS

SAILS *from San Francisco Jan. 23 from Los Angeles Jan. 24*
Returning to San Francisco, April 14, 1934

Again—24,000 Pacific miles with spring and summer . . . . 18 ports in Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, Bali, Java, Malaya, Siam, China, Japan. PEIPING included. ANGKOR WAT (optional) . . . . Sixth of a successful series by same ship-and-shore organization, perfected by a wealth of experience.

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CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

For Additional New England Resort Advertisements See Opposite Page.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Prices Wabble About Unevenly

Moderate Buying Flurry in Mining Shares Trading Feature

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Financial markets generally maintained an attitude of cautious contemplation today in the face of currency stabilization uncertainties.

While there was some profit-taking in securities and commodities, the speculative fraternity apparently was highly confused over the international monetary situation. Grains were inclined to rally after dipping earlier, but cotton moved indifferently.

The stock trading volume was considerably under that of yesterday. A few specialty shares attracted attention, but most pivotal issues held to a narrow range. The dollar shuffled around Thursday's closing levels in foreign exchange centers.

The alcohol share group and its allied members jumped about rather erratically. Rails and mining equities were steady to firm.

Early reactionary tendencies were largely eradicated by midday, and prices tended to firm from then on under renewed buying in rails and gold mining shares. The late tone of the market was firm.

Homestake skyrocketed 19 points, while Alaska Juneau and Dome were up about 2.

Canada Dry advanced 4 points in heavy trading, while issues up 2 to more than 3 included du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Lackawanna, Union Pacific and American Rolling Mills.

Transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

Trade Reviews Encouraging

While the stabilization problem continued to hold the center of the Wall Street limelight, both traders and investors were cheered by the week-end trade reviews which reported that the upswing in business apparently is continuing with unabated fervor. The nation-wide buying wave, it was said, has gathered such force that an actual shortage of goods is now threatened, with orders in excess of production capacity.

Bankers and brokers do not quite see "eye to eye" in the dollar pegging controversy. From the standpoint of the banking contingent—which also represents many importers and exporters—business will not be able to show a full, sound recovery until the dollar-pound-franc rates are put on a level where forward buying and selling can be conducted without hazards which are now attached to wildly gyrating currency markets.

Bond Trend Irregular

Weakness in French Government loans and heaviness in parts of the domestic division gave the bond market a somewhat ragged tone today.

Losses of 2 to 3 points in the principal obligations of France were associated with currency uncertainties. German issues were also under some pressure.

Secondary rails were less of an attraction to traders as evidenced by a considerable number of fractional declines. Some of the carrier loans, however, hardened after early heaviness, this being particularly true of Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s which made up a point loss.

Utility and industrial issues remained generally within narrow price limits. Shell Union Oil 5s climbed more than a point on a moderate turnover. U. S. Rubber 5s and most of the copper company obligations were firm.

The U. S. Government list showed no marked inclination to follow up their advance of yesterday, although the list was firm. A few of the Treasury issues made slight gains.

Railway Earnings

Colorado & Southern
(Including Fort Worth and Denver City)

	1933	1932
May	$776,588	$750,691
Net op inc	34,321	*96,492
5 mos gross	3,706,307	4,486,574
Net op inc	87,513	172,145

Gulf, Mobile & Northern

	1933	1932
May gross	$303,977	$246,439
Net op inc	47,920	*33,673
5 mos gross	1,271,405	1,341,136
Net op inc	92,550	*85,985

New York Central

	1933	1932
May gross	$23,253,326	$23,899,067
Net op inc	3,293,124	*226,582
5 mos gross	105,846,562	130,070,332
Net op inc	8,108,547	7,293,254

*Deficit.

Louisville & Nashville

	1933	1932
May gross	$5,467,199	$4,865,075
Net op inc	945,131	*39,274
5 mos gross	24,725,526	27,106,541
Net op inc	3,134,656	986,468

*Deficit.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois

	1933	1932
May gross	$916,979	$895,572
Net op def	31,456	199,856
5 mos gross	4,530,661	5,215,687
Net op def	412,467	732,865

Rutland Railroad

	1933	1932
May gross	$304,298	$333,077
Net oper inc	9,926	36,926
5 mos gross	1,303,768	1,649,610
Net oper inc	42,908	130,504

Clinchfield Railroad

	1933	1932
May gross	$378,703	$317,345
Net oper inc	126,257	33,567
5 mos gross	1,846,341	1,803,467
Net oper inc	593,748	325,440

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

	1933	1932
May gross	$1,125,366	$1,005,591
Net oper inc	221,166	76,825
5 mos gross	4,617,514	5,378,393
Net oper inc	570,472	661,022

Bank of England

LONDON, June 30—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	June 29 1933	June 22 1933
Circulation	£375,124	£377,022
Public deposits	14,061	24,847
Private deposits	147,284	134,993
Bankers accounts	105,120	95,195
Other accounts	42,164	39,800
Government securities	75,373	73,648
Other securities	28,508	26,857
Disc and advances	16,642	12,676
Securities	11,866	14,181
Reserves	75,459	77,258
Prop res to liab	46.7%	48.3%
Bullion	190,584	189,276
Bank rate	2%	2%

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 30	June 29
			—A—						
37	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	38⅛	38	38⅛	37	
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	4200	11⅞	10¾	11¼	11	
20⅛	8	..	Adams Mills	700	19	18	19	17¼	
12½	6⅝	..	Addressograph	1800	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11	
9⅛	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	500	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11¾	7⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	9	8¾	8⅝	8	
92¾	80	3	*Air Reduction	2800	89¾	87⅜	89¼	90⅛	
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	3700	3¾	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
24⅞	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7400	22⅛	19⅞	21⅝	20	
5	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1800	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4	
11⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	9⅜	8½	9⅜	9⅛	
10½	1⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	
11	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	9	
122⅜	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	3800	115½	113¾	115¼	114⅜	
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	300	119⅞	119	119	119⅛	
21¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2700	20⅝	19⅜	20⅝	20	
23	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
8⅝	⅜	..	Amal Leather	700	6¾	6½	6½	6¾	
40⅞	18⅝	.2	Amerada	1400	38½	38¼	38½	38	
6¼	2	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
23⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	22½	21	22½	22½	
26	8	1	Am Bank Note	400	23¾	23	23¾	24⅞	
6⅞	1	..	Am Bdt Sugar	300	5¼	5	5	5¼	
32¾	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1500	33	30¾	32	30½	
95⅞	49½	4	Am Can	8700	91½	88⅞	90⅞	89¼	
29½	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3900	36½	27½	36½	28½	
45¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1200	48	44	48	45¼	
6⅝	1⅜	..	Am Chain	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
47¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	15000	39⅞	38	39½	39½	
3¾	2	..	Am Com Alcohol rt	10000	3⅞	3½	3¾	3¾	
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	23000	17	16⅜	16⅝	16½	
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	22¾	21	22	23½	
35⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½	
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw2pf	400	21½	21	21½	22	
12½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	13⅜	11¾	13¼	11½	
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	12½	12¼	12½	12½	
16⅝	3¾	..	Am Ice	50000	16⅜	16	16	16⅝	
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	4000	12¼	11⅛	11⅜	9	
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	2000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1400	37	33¾	37	35¼	
53¼	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	56½	55½	56½	56	
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	1200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..	
22	3½	..	Am Metal	1500	18½	16⅜	18¼	17	
30	17	1½	Am News	50	24½	24	24½	24½	
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3800	13	12½	12¾	12¾	
40⅝	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	34⅞	34	34	34⅞	
34⅞	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	200	28⅝	27½	28¾	29¼	
16¾	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	18000	17⅜	15½	17⅜	15⅜	
20½	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	15000	24½	19⅛	24½	19⅛	
37	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	500	37½	37	37¼	37⅜	
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	3000	3	2	3	2¼	
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	230	32¾	28⅞	32	28	
37½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	34⅝	32⅝	34	33⅛	
21½	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3500	22⅝	21	22⅜	21⅝	
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	64⅞	64	64¾	64	
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7000	127⅞	125¼	127⅞	126	
19¼	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	17	17	17	..	
33½	10	..	Am Type F pf	30	30½	30½	30½	31	
41	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5400	36⅞	35¼	36⅞	36⅜	
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&El	1500	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	
80	35	.6	Am Wat 1pf	100	75	75	75	..	
16⅛	3½	..	Am Woolen	5100	15	14½	15	15	
59	27⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	4600	57	54	57	56¼	
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lad&S	400	8¾	8	8½	8	
18⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	14000	17¼	16	16¾	16⅜	
24⅜	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	8000	23⅜	22	23	22⅜	
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	78½	78½	78½	81	
38⅛	9⅜	1	Archer Daniels	700	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	28½	
82	41	7	Armour Del pf	600	81¾	81½	81¾	82½	
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	50000	6½	5¾	6¼	6½	
* 1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2200	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
70⅛	7	..	Armour Ill pf	24000	69¾	67½	69¾	68⅜	
6	1	..	Arnold Constable	1900	5	4¾	4¾	5	
6½	3¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
15⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	15½	14¼	15½	14¼	
55	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	54½	54½	54¼	54	
71¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T & SF	8000	67½	65¼	67½	65½	
48½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1700	47½	45⅞	47½	46¼	
22	4½	..	Atl Gulf & WI pf		22	22	22	22	
29⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4500	28⅞	27½	28⅞	28¼	
32⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	4000	37¼	32⅛	37	34	
78½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	80	78½	77½	78½	78	
8⅝	1½	..	Atlas Tack	5100	8¾	7¾	8	7¾	
33¾	11¼	2	Auburn Auto	4400	63¾	61¼	63¾	62	
8	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	2900	7⅝	6¾	7⅜	7	
13⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	9000	12¼	11⅜	12	11⅜	
			—B—						
12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	13000	13½	11⅛	13⅛	11½	
14½	9¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	40	36	40	33	
25⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	16000	27⅜	25⅛	27⅜	25¾	
30¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2000	32½	30¼	32½	30¼	
90	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	30	90	90	90	..	
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	35	34	35	34½	
96	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..	
7¼	3⅜	..	Barker Bros	30	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	3½	
21½	5⅜	..	Barker Bros pf	30	18⅞	18½	18½	19½	
10	3	..	Barnsdall A	3700	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
25	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1800	25½	25	25	25¼	
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	..	
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	68	67½	68	68	
9⅞	3½	..	Belding Hem	35000	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
19⅞	6⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	4200	18¾	17⅛	18⅛	17⅞	
30⅜	9	..	Best & Co	1900	29⅜	17¼	29⅜	27¼	
43⅜	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	17000	41⅜	39½	41⅜	40¼	
79⅜	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	800	77½	77	77½	77½	
27½	6⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	29½	27⅞	29½	27½	
16¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	14½	13⅞	14½	14	
51	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	49⅞	48½	49⅞	47	
36⅞	18	1.60¶	Borden	11000	35⅞	35½	35½	35⅞	
20¼	5½	..	Borg Warner	4200	19¼	18¼	19¼	18½	
19	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	26½	21	26½	20	
3	⅝	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4000	11⅜	22⅜	11⅝	11¼	
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1500	37½	36⅞	37½	37⅜	
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	360	81	81	81	81	
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	6000	15½	15	15	16	
12⅞	..	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	11½	10¾	11½	10¾	
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	66	66	66	..	
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1000	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	15½	
6	¾	..	Budd Mfg	18000	7¼	6	7¼	6⅜	
2⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	270	27¾	21¼	27¾	24	
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼	
10¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	9	9	9	8⅜	
4¾	⅞	..	Vulova Watch	1100	5	4⅛	4½	4¾	
5	½	..	Burns Bros A	100	4	4	4	..	
3¾	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1	1	1	..	
19½	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	35000	70	19¾	20	19⅜	
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	16¼	16	16	16⅜	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
28⅜	8½	..	Byers	2000	27¾	26¼	27¾	27½	
			—C—						
25⅝	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1800	23⅜	23	23¾	23½	
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	2100	1⅜	1⅛	1½	1½	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	7¾	6¾	7	7	
23	7½	1	*Canada Dry	28500	26¼	22⅜	25⅞	22¼	
18¼	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	22300	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17¼	
11	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	11	11	11	10½	
94½	30½	..	Case Thresh	24800	90⅜	85½	85½	88	
83	51	4	Case Thresh pf	610	76⅛	75	75	76⅛	
24⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4700	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞	23¼	
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	300	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
58⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	46500	56	52¼	53⅝	53¾	
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼	
10½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..	
31	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29½	29½	29½	..	
91	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	89½	88½	88½	85	
9¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	1500	8¾	8	8	8½	
27⅝	5⅞	..	Cerrolde Pasco	5300	25½	23¾	25	24½	
25	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..	
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	600	18½	16½	18½	..	
42¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2100	40¾	39¾	40¾	39¾	
27⅝	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	8000	27¾	26¾	27¾	41	
3⅝	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	3	2⅝	3	..	
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14¼	12½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11¾	
6¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	6	5½	6	5⅝	
11½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	11900	10¾	9¾	10⅜	9¾	
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	5400	9½	8¼	9¼	8⅞	
21¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	19¾	18	19¾	18¾	
25¼	5½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3000	20¾	20	20¾	20¾	
9½	2	..	Chi R I & Pac	9900	7½	7	7⅜	6¾	
11⅞	2⅞	..	Chi R I & P 6%	3900	9¾	9¼	9¾	..	
13¼	3½	..	Chi R I & P 7%	1900	12½	11⅜	12½	12¼	
23⅜	6¼	.1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	15½	15¼	15½	..	
29	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	6300	28¾	27¾	28	28¼	
2⅞	2	..	Childs Company	400	8	7¾	8	8	
36⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	36500	35	33	35	33⅝	
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	8200	24¾	23½	24⅝	24	
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	69	67¾	67¾	69⅝	
2½	¼	..	City Stores	500	2	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
4⅞	1⅛	..	City Stores V. tc	50	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	4¼	
1¾	⅛	..	City Stores V. tc	500	1½	1¼	1½	..	
14½	5	..	Clark Equipment	30	12½	12½	12½	12¼	
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	24	24	24	23	
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2500	19¼	18	19¼	18¼	
18⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3700	17⅞	16⅜	17	16¾	
75	63½	7	Collins & A pf	20	75	75	75	72	
15⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2200	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	13	
34⅜	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	50	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	18600	24	23⅜	23¾	23⅞	
83⅜	59	6	Columbia G of A	1	80	80	80	80⅜	
74½	40	5	Columbia G V pf B	10	68	69	69	69	
90½	65	..	Columbia P c vtc	300	18	18	18	18½	
65½	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	2100	62½	60	62	61	
15¼	4	..	Comm Credit	4100	13⅜	12¾	13	13⅜	
32	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	32	32	32	32	
40½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	37600	40⅛	39	40	39¾	
97⅜	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	93½	93½	93½	93½	
30⅝	9	.60	Comm Solvents	120600	29¾	28¼	29¼	29½	
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	18500	4½	4¼	4½	4¼	
60½	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	52¼	51	52¼	50⅜	
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9½	9½	9½	..	
18⅜	7⅜	.80	Congolum Nairn	1700	17	16½	16⅞	17	
5⅞	1⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	11⅜	11½	11½	11	
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	10600	57½	56	57	57⅛	
99	83	5	*Consol Gas pf	200	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	
5½	2⅛	½	Consol Laundries	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
15⅛	5	..	Consol Oil	23500	14¼	13¾	14¼	14¼	
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	7¼	7	7¼	7¼	
2⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	3500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	
10	1½	..	Container A	1200	8	7¼	8	8½	
4½	¼	..	Container B	600	3½	3½	3½	3½	
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	800	14½	14¼	14½	14½	
2½	½	..	Cont Baking B	1300	2¼	2	2¼	2¼	
62½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60½	60½	60½	60½	
64½	35¼	2	Cont Can	3500	61¾	59½	61¾	50½	
14¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13¼	
31	10½	1.20	*Cont Insurance	1000	30	29	29¼	30	
16½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	17100	16⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15½	
81¾	45⅜	3	Corn Products	8700	79¾	77	79½	77⅛	
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	136	135¾	136	134	
7	2⅜	..	Cody	8200	7	6⅝	7	6¾	
37⅝	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	1100	34	33	34	34½	
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	11¾	11¼	11¼	11	
61½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	20500	63¼	60⅜	60½	60	
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	36½	36¼	36½	36½	
6	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1300	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜	
26¼	9	..	Crucible Steel	600	24⅞	21⅜	23	23	
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	48	48	48	48½	
4⅜	½	..	Cuba	900	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜	
11½	1⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	1700	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¾	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	54⅝	54	54⅝	53½	
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	25¾	25	25¼	26	
66	30	..	Curtis Wright	800	61¾	58½	58½	61¾	
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	8300	3½	3	3	3	
6¾	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	5⅝	5¼	5½	5¼	
18¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	16½	16¼	16½	..	
			—D—						
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	800	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
45¾	40¼	..	Deere & Co	54600	44⅜	40¾	43	45⅛	
81	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	6700	82	77⅝	82	77½	
40⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	49300	42	38¾	41⅝	39¾	
12¾	7	..	Denver R G pf	700	14⅜	12	14⅜	12⅝	
25	7½	1	Diamond Match	400	22½	22½	22½	23¼	
24¾	12	*1	Dome Mines	9700	34	31¼	33½	31¾	
22¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	2300	21¾	20	21⅜	21	
16	10¼	.75	Douglas A	800	15½	15½	15½	15¼	
11½	2	2	du Pont de Nem	26100	79¼	75½	78¾	78½	
113⅜	97¼	6	du Pont deb	400	112	111	111	113	
27½	9½	1	Duplan Silk	500	28¾	27	28⅝	27½	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 30	June 29
			—E—						
7¾	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1500	6¾	5¾	6¾	6	
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3100	83⅞	80	82½	83½	
15	3½	..	Eaton A¼le & Sp	2100	13¾	13	13¾	13½	
4¼	⅜	..	Ettingon Schild	1100	3¼	3	3¼	3⅜	
28⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8600	34	23⅝	24	22¼	
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	85	85	85	..	
6¾	1	..	Elec Boat	2700	6½	4¾	6	4¾	
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1000	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
16⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6200	12¼	11¾	12¼	12¼	
36⅛	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	28	26¼	28½	27	
32⅝	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	23¼	22¼	23	23¼	
50	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	46½	46½	46½	45	
4	1⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal

Financial: News and Comment

Irregular Trend In the Livestock Mart at Chicago

Heavy Steers Rise While Yearlings Drop—Lambs Lower—Hogs Uneven

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—The best medium and heavyweight steers ruled strong to 25 cents higher at the Union Stock Yards this week, but all yearlings and light steers sold 25-40 cents lower, lower grades showing the maximum downturn.

Long yearlings topped at $7.25 early in the week, the next highest price being $6.90, while 1300-pound bullocks brought $6.85, and 1453-pound averages, $6.75. Fed heifer yearlings lost 25-50 cents, the best making $5.75 with bulk, $4.75-$5.50.

Butcher heifers dropped 25 cents. Beef cows sold steady to 25 cents lower, grassy offerings showing the most loss, these selling mainly at $2.50-$3, with specialty grain fed cows upward to $4.25.

Low cutter and cutter cows sold mainly at $1.75-$2.50. Weighty sausage bulls sold largely at $3.10-$3.40, with best at $3.50, strong with week ago. Vealers declined 75 cents to $1, reaching a new low basis for the season, selling mainly at $4-$5, with only a few selects up to $5.50. The general cattle run was excessive in the face of high temperatures which weakened the dressed beef market.

Demand for stockers and feeders was dull, and prices dropped to level $1-$1.25 under the season's high time. Grassy steers suitable for replacement purposes dragged at $2.75-$4.25, only a few steers going to the country up to $5 or above.

Trade on hogs was irregular this week, prices early in the period being as low as any time since early in May. Later a 25 cent advance was scored but part of this was lost at the close, Thursday's market being practically in line with the close of last week, on all classes. The provision market ruled higher this week but the fresh pork trade was dull and weak to lower each day.

The closing top on hogs was $4.65 with little above $4.55, bulk of the better grade 210-290 pound averages going at $4.50 and $4.55 with 300-400 pounds $4.10-$4.50; 140-200 pounds $3.50-$4.50; most pigs $3 downward; packing sows $3.50-$4, best lightweights $4.10.

Fat lambs and yearlings closed 50-75 cents lower, compared with a week ago, while slaughter ewes held nearly steady. Unfinished lightweight lambs, many showing effects of drought, predominated in the week's run. Good to choice native ewe and wether lambs closed at $6.50-$7, a few making $7.25, after topping at $7.85 earlier in the week. Native bucks sold at $5.50-$6, and throwouts $4.50-$5. Idaho lambs scaling 78-84 pounds, sold at $7.15, these being similar to $7.75 last week. Fat native ewes sold mainly at $2-$2.75.

Trade Activity In New England Leads Rest of the Nation

Increases in business activity in New England in the last few weeks have generally exceeded the increases in the same lines in the country as a whole, the New England Council pointed out in a statement here today.

"Figures for May, the last month for which complete statistics are available, show that business increases over April have been somewhat larger in New England than in the United States as a whole," the statement said.

The council released the following table of business indicators, comparing the increase in each in New England with the increase in the country:

	Per cent Increase May over April	
	N. E.	U. S.
*Carloadings	+36.2	+31.1
Building Contracts	+46.4	+36.4
Bank Debits	+ 8.6	+ 8.4**
Shoe Production	+19.5	+21.7
Wool Consumption	+64.6	+62.4
Cotton Consumption	+32.4	+31.9

*April, 4 weeks; May, 5 weeks.
**Debits outside New York City.

Board of Trade Firms Shorten Labor Hours

CHICAGO, June 30—Overworked clerical staffs of the Board of Trade firms, who have been struggling to handle a record-breaking trade in grain, are to have assistance in catching up with their work.

A special meeting of directors Thursday decided to close the Exchange to trading in grain at noon Friday and Monday. The cotton and stock departments will be open as usual. The Exchange will close Saturday at noon as usual.

Dividends

Harbison Walker Refractories Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable July 20 to stock of record July 10.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4 and an extra dividend of $4 payable July 15, to stock of record June 30, same as six months ago. This makes the 113th consecutive semi-annual dividend declared by this company from earnings during the past 57 years.

Central Aguirre Associates trustees have declared a 5 per cent stock dividend payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1 on the proviso that before the stock can actually be distributed the New York Stock Exchange must pass on its validity and authorize the listing of the additional shares amounting to approximately 36,000.

Southeastern Cottons, Inc., declared an initial semiannual dividend of $3.50 on the 7 per cent preferred stock, payable from surplus earnings July 1.

May Car Sales Top Year Ago

DETROIT, June 30—Increases in motor car sales in May over last year were general throughout the United States, says R. L. Polk & Co. It estimates total sales at 165,000, compared with 119,909 in April this year, and 131,282 in May, 1932. The month was the first since October, 1929, in which sales exceeded a year before. New truck sales are estimated at 21,000, compared with 17,301 in April this year and 18,696 in May last year.

Wheat Rise Due To Dollar Depreciation

Washington, June 30

THE Department of Agriculture has issued a statement declaring the rise in wheat prices is due "largely to dollar depreciation in foreign exchages."

The domestic market, it added, is "still burdened by a very large carryover, and the world market price is still at a very low level."

The statement added that the world carryover of wheat into the 1933-34 season will be larger than last year, but world production "may be somewhat smaller."

An export surplus in the United States was predicted on the basis of the carryover of old wheat, although the department stated that the 1933 crop "now appears to be less than domestic needs."

Increased Wages And Employment Boost Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—The month of May brought marked improvement in industrial conditions in the Seventh Federal Reserve district, with employment increasing 4 per cent in volume and pay rolls mounting 13 per cent, according to the June report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

The 13 per cent increase in pay rolls, added to the April increase of 6 per cent, brought wage payments to a volume above that of any previous month since July 1932, the report says.

"Vehicles increased working forces 7 per cent and pay rolls 24 per cent in May," the report says, "the latter gain reflecting a return to more normal time schedules than has prevailed for some time.

"Increased production of automobiles stimulated the rubber goods industry, and this group enlarged its employment volume 3 per cent and its pay rolls as much as 30½ per cent.

"Lumber industries showed an unusual amount of activity with employment 9½ per cent and wage payments nearly 21 per cent larger than in the preceding month.

"All leather manufacturing industries increased operations materially, the group showing gains of 5 per cent in employment and 16 per cent in pay rolls.

"Other important increases reported for May were those of the food products group, stone-clay-glass products, and the textile industries.

"More moderate increases were reported by the chemicals and the paper and printing industries."

Trend of Bureau's Index of Prices Continues Upward

WASHINGTON, June 30 — The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending June 24 stands at 65.1, as compared with 64.5 for the week ending June 17, showing an increase of approximately nine-tenths of 1 per cent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1925 as 100.0.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending June 3, 10, 17, and 24, 1933.

	June 3	June 10	June 17	June 24
All commodities	63.8	64.0	64.5	65.1
Farm products	53.2	52.5	52.8	53.2
Foods	61.0	61.0	61.0	(1.4
Hides, leather prodcts	79.9	80.9	82.8	83.5
Textile products	57.5	58.7	60.2	61.5
Fuel and lighting	61.1	60.8	61.4	63.6
Metals, metal prodcts	78.2	78.7	78.9	78.9
Building materials	71.8	72.9	73.4	74.2
Chemical and drugs	73.2	73.8	73.8	73.6
Housefurnishing goods	71.9	72.4	72.8	72.8
Miscellaneous	59.2	59.5	60.6	61.1

Good Gain in May Automobile Output

WASHINGTON, June 30—Automobile production in the United States and Canada in May was 227,567 cars, trucks and taxicabs, compared with 188,922 in April and 192,561 in May, 1932, according to reports on factory sales to the Department of Commerce.

Passenger car output in May was 192,602 in United States and Canada compared with 159,896 in April and 164,952 in May, 1932. Truck output in May was 34,911, compared with 28,516 in April and 27,491 in May, last year. Taxicab production was 54, compared with 411 in April, and 73 in May, 1932.

For five months output was 784,595, including 663,257 pasenger cars, 120,056 trucks, and 1282 taxicabs. In like period of last year output was 720,899, including 597,844 passenger cars, 122,755 trucks and 300 taxicabs.

Powdrell-Dartmouth Corporation

Powdrell-Dartmouth Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to engage in the textile business. Authorized capital consists of 10 shares of $100 par stock. Incorporators are Fred A. Powdrell, Joseph W. Powdrell and Walter H. Langshaw. Both Dartmouth Manufacturing Company and Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., have consented to the use of their names.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON, June 30—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $11,000,000 during the week ended June 28 to a total of $764,000,000. This compares with $775,000,000 a week ago and with $342,000,000 a year ago.

World Wheat Carryover

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says the world carryover of wheat in the principal exporting countries as of July 1 "is expected to be as much as 50,000,000 bushels above that of last year."

Strong Rally In Commodity Prices During Last Week

Gains Outnumber Declines for Twelfth Successive Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—The most spectacular rise in the grain and cotton markets witnessed during the last two years spread an uplifting influence in all directions and resulted in most items recovering the strength which had been on the wane for the last three weeks.

In contrast with only 33 for the week preceding, advances rose to 57 in the compilation of wholesale commodity prices of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., while the declines numbered but 16, as compared with 28 in the previous tabulation.

This makes the twelfth successive week that advances have outnumbered the declines, a record without parallel in the last three years.

For the 26 weeks of the first half of the current year, declines were in excess of the total advances on only nine occasions.

The foodstuffs group was particularly outstanding for the number of items which entered new high ground, while mark-ups extended to all sections of the textile division, and metals, dyestuffs, oils, paper, and rubber were firm to higher. The hide group was the only one in which the number of declines exceeded the total advances.

The most excited trading in evidence since the bank holiday carried all the grains upward with the advances in wheat, oats and rye particularly marked, as they set high records for the past two years.

Crop damage reports from the American Northwest and Canadian West were sensationally bullish, and it now is certain that the United States will not harvest enough wheat for domestic requirements.

In fact, the wheat shortage is estimated as the most acute in the last 50 years, and will be offset only temporarily by heavy carry-over supplies.

There has been no abatement in the demand for wool, the increased takings by manufacturers forcing the average of the 25 quotations 1.96c higher this week; the current figure standing at 47.20c compared with 24.40c for the comparative week of 1932.

Prices of the finer territories continue to harden, while declines sold in substantial quantities at higher prices.

Worsted yarns also have been marked up, as the piece goods market continues in a sold-up condition.

Agriculture Credit Banks' Condition In Report as of May 31

Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent for the 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks which were created under act of Congress in 1923 to provide agricultural credits for an intermediate period, made public today the consolidated statement of these banks as of May 31, 1933.

The report shows total assets of $124,771,246, including loans and discounts of $82,668,064, U. S. Government securities of $29,622,050, other securities in the amount of $92,175, cash deposits for matured debentures of the banks amounting to $50,937, and cash on hand and in banks of $6,894,093. These quick, or current, assets total $119,327,319, compared with quick or current liabilities of $58,958,374. The latter consist of $58,711,205 of unmatured debentures of the banks, $50,000 of matured debentures, and $197,169 notes and accounts payable.

The entire capital stock of the banks is owned by the U. S. Treasury. The authorized capital of each bank is $5,000,000, or a total of $60,000,000.

Capital stock, surplus and reserves are shown as $62,615,162 net.

The total sale of debentures in 1932 was $215,120,000. Since January 1, 1933, a total of $48,570,000 of debentures has been retired to date.

American Express Shuts Turkish Bank

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 30 (AP)—The American Express Company, the only American bank in Turkey, will end its banking operations in this country on Aug. 1.

A new Turkish law requiring all banks to have a minimum capital of 1,000,000 Turkish lire ($4,400,000 at par) caused the decision, American Express officials saying their business here is not proportionate to this capital in Turkish currency.

Ballou, Adams & Whittemore

Ballou, Adams & Whittemore is the name of a new investment firm just organized with offices in the Harris Forbes Building, 24 Federal Street, Boston. The members of the new firm, Messrs. Thomas H. Adams, H. Starr Ballou Jr. and Homer F. Whittemore, all started with the Harris organization when the concern was known as N. W. Harris & Co., later Harris, Forbes & Co., and finally Chase Harris Forbes Corporation. This organization has discontinued its security sales business. Mr. Whittemore was executive vice-president and director of Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, Boston, and Mr. Adams and Mr. Ballou were vice-presidents and directors.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation reports for 12 months ended May 31, 1933, consolidated net income of $9,336,283 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, etc., equal after preferred dividends to 1 cent a share on the 33,673,328 no-par common shares, compared with 19,250,711, or 30 cents a common share, in 12 months ended May 31, 1932.

International Paper & Power

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The International Paper & Power Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 a net loss of $2,239,073 after all charges, compared with a net loss of $399,567 in the first quarter of 1932.

Wallace K. Howard

Mr. Wallace K. Howard, formerly of Howard-Erickson Co., has become a general partner of Southgate, Stevenson & Co., 10 Postoffice Square, Boston.

New Banking Law Is Aimed to Form Finely Balanced System

Glass-Steagall Act Revolutionary but Logical, Says Financial Writer—Commends Deposit Guarantee Provision—Asserts Sound Banks Will Not Suffer

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30 — "The "Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Law is revolutionary in its conception," says Robert H. Hemphill in the current issue of the Magazine of Wall Street. "Not only is it designed to eliminate the outstanding defects and dangerous practices which the past 13 years have thrown so prominently into the limelight, but in effect it creates a new, well rounded, finely balanced banking system, founded upon a new, logical, and safer banking theory.

"Without examining tedious and technical details, we can appraise the importance of this measure and its bearing on our daily lives and business affairs by a consideration of three principal features: the guarantee of deposits, the provision for branch banking and the regulation of investment and commercial banking relationships.

The Guaranty Provisions

"The provision for guarantee of bank deposits is perhaps uppermost in all our minds. Under this new law the Treasury contributes $150,000,000—the Federal Reserve Banks contribute one-half of their surplus as of Jan. 1, 1933, and all commercial banks who are now or will later become members of the Federal Reserve System, contribute a sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent of their total deposits. For these contributions they will receive cumulative 6 per cent dividend stock in a huge insurance corporation, creating a vast fund far beyond necessity in any situation which can well be imagined.

"This Federal Bank Deposit Insurance Corporation will insure and guarantee immediate payment in cash of each bank deposit in its member banks—100 per cent of the first $10,000; 75 per cent of the next $40,000 and 50 per cent of the remainder, if any; therefore, after this law becomes effective, if you carry $10,000 or less in your bank, or $10,000 or less in each of several banks, your deposits are unconditionally guaranteed 100 per cent.

"If you carry, say $40,000 in one bank, the first $10,000 is fully guaranteed, the remaining $30,000 is insured for 75 per cent or $22,500. If you carry $75,000 in one bank, the first $10,000 is fully guaranteed, the next $40,000 for 75 per cent or $30,000, and the remaining $25,000 for 50 per cent or $12,500, or a total of $52,500 against your $75,000.

"If the same $75,000 is carried in three banks, $25,000 in each, you are insured for $63,750. The size of the bank does not affect the safety of the deposit under $10,000. On this point, however, the law provides a minimum capital of $100,000 for member banks.

"All banks, including mutual savings banks, may become members of the Federal Reserve System. Savings bank members will purchase insurance stock for 0.6 of 1 per cent of their total deposits, and have their deposits insured, and as savings banks universally limit deposits by one person to sums less than $10,000, all member savings bank deposits will be unconditionally guaranteed.

"In commercial banks all accounts in one bank belonging to one individual arising from one right, will be considered as one account.

"Large corporations who require working capital of several million dollars will undoubtedly patronize a large number of banks. They will also no doubt carry larger sums invested in Government or other high-grade bonds, always immediately salable or acceptable for quick loans.

"Another wholesome view of this system of deposit guarantee is that it fully protects the small depositor who is without the proper means of protecting himself, while the large depositors, who are entitled to and do constantly receive intimate information of the affairs of banks they patronize, and who are usually well acquainted with the management and personnel and either employ or have access to expert technical advice, are in position to judge whether they are justified in assuming the risk incident to depositing very large sums in any one such institution.

Sound Banks Not Penalized

"In the event a bank whose deposits are insured becomes insolvent, the Comptroller of the Currency will appoint the Insurance Corporation as receiver. The corporation will immediately organize a new national bank, to which it will transfer the insured deposits of the insolvent bank, and furnish the new bank the cash to pay them.

"From the insurance angle, insolvency of an insured bank automatically freezes 25 per cent of the excess of each deposit above $10,000, and 50 per cent of the excess above $50,000, but releases immediately all the remainder. From the history of salvage of insolvent banks in the past, even under the wasteful methods employed in liquidating them, it is evident that the insurance corporation actually undertakes little if any risk.

"The argument that sound and properly managed banks will suffer substantially from this limited deposit insurance feature is without foundation.

"The new law provides for statewide branch banking by national banks in those states which do not prohibit it. The argument for and against branch banking with such a satisfactory bank deposit insurance law in force, becomes more directly a question for the banker, the investor in bank stocks, and the borrower, than for the depositor."

The World's Business

French Gold

AT FIRST the report that France might leave the gold standard was regarded as a bluff. Those who held that opinion are rapidly changing it. One does not often release a high explosive as a bluff. For the danger is that the announcement might provoke that now - familiar flight of capital to a "safer" country. One has been waiting these last two days for news of such a flight. But it has not come. France's gold holdings are almost unchanged from the March figure. They are only about $20,000,000 less than those of a year ago, or less than 1 per cent of the total. Perhaps the immobility of French gold is due to the fact that there is no "safe" country to fly to!

Britain's Dilemma

It is difficult for one country to lead the way back to the gold standard without an understanding with the others. Suppose Britain acted on its own. Then the Bank of England would be required to sell gold without limit at a fixed price to speculators who might hope for a higher gold value in the dollar. In 1925 Britain did not consult anybody when it led a procession back to gold. But then the British felt very sure of their financial strength. Moreover, the United States, the country most closely approximating Britain in world power, was already on gold. Neither factor is present today. Even in 1925, however, there were many Britons who regretted this return to the gold standard without some guarantees not only of the parities that other nations would establish when they followed suit but also of the ways and means to be adopted for making the post-war gold standard work.

Silver in China

At last China has told the World Economic Conference that a higher price for silver is against her best interests. The reason must now be plain. Silver is the standard of value in China. Its price, therefore, represents the exchange value of China's currency with other currencies. A higher silver price means that China's goods would cost foreigners outside China more. It would also mean that foreign goods would cost the Chinese less. Which is the more important—imports or exports? Modern political thought is that exports are better. Hence a low price for silver is more advantageous to China. Or look at the matter from the standpoint of prices. Higher silver means lower commodity prices in China. Lower silver means higher prices. One has simply to think of the way that both the prospect of higher prices and a cheaper exchange dollar have stimulated business in the United States to appreciate where China's real interests lie. They lie in silver which is both cheap and stable, chiefly stable.

A Puzzle

Why did China ever back a higher price for silver? The question has puzzled more than one observer. For China's adhesion to the Pittman crusade seemed to imply that Senator Pittman and his fellow crusaders were quite right in their repeated statements that a higher price for silver would be beneficial to China. The answer, it may be hazarded, is that China was anxious to show herself friendly to the United States.

The opinion was held here that one of the missions of Mr. T. V. Soong, China's Finance Minister, was to try to raise a loan in Wall Street.

Rise in Silver

India's promise not to dump its spare treasury silver on world markets has given an impetus to white metal prices. A market letter says, "This announcement by Sir George (Schuster) is probably responsible for the current improvement in silver prices rather than the proposals of the American delegates at the conference.'" Silver is now quoted around 36 cents an ounce. A year ago it was 25 cents.

Self-Criticism

Last year was notable for the free way in which the people called bankers and business men names. This year the bankers and business men are calling themselves names. This has been shown in the self-criticism at the banking inquiry. Owen D. Young and others have also castigated business practices. Now Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn, chairman of the board of the American Management Association, attacks his colleagues for their ostrich-like attitude toward legislative problems. Mr. Lewisohn's criticism, incidentally, is preparatory to a discussion of unemployment insurance in the Revew of Reviews. Unlike many other business men, he takes it for granted that an insurance system for the United States is coming. If "Know Thyself" is the passport to self-improvement, bankers and business men are improving rapidly. H. B. E.

Bankers Say Bond Price Rise Awaits Sound Money Base

Advance in Face of Inflation Talk Paradox Due to Excessive Decline

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—The American Bankers' Association Journal discusses the effects of inflation talk on the bond market as follows in its July issue:

"Business, stocks, commodities and sentiment have not, in their recent impressive recovery, outdistanced the bond market. Prices and trading volume have risen substantially, and, after a lapse of several weeks, new municipal issues have begun to appear. Bonds have drawn sustenance from many sources, not the least important of which is that portion of the speculative fraternity able to see through the seeming paradox of advancing bond prices when the air is thick with inflation talk.

"In one month, with no hesitation whatever, the principal bond 'averages' have recaptured all of the ground they yielded with little show of fight in the afterpart of 1932. The more depressed the bond the greater its speculative appeal has been and the sharper its rise.

"While from the year's lows a representative selection of bonds has recovered about 17 per cent, the second grade issues have gone up 35 per cent or more. It should be noted that the acuter phase of this rally has occurred since President Roosevelt withdrew the gold base from the dollar and launched the currency on an untraveled sea disturbed by inflationary proposals.

"It is 'orthodox' for bond prices to decline at the first mention of inflation. The price of most issues has acted differently at this time because of the possibility that a rise in prices might, even if only temporarily, help earnings and tax collections, making the payment of bond interest more certain and defaults less likely.

"If the Administration had begun consorting with the inflationists when bond prices were more nearly normal and reflected chiefly the cost of money, a violent decline in market values of bonds most certainly would have ensued. The inflationary maneuvers were staged, however, when bond prices were at record low levels, so that the normal response was not to be expected.

"Yet, while inflationary gestures may help a severely deflated bond market, a definite limit is set on the recovery.

"It is improbable that the bond market will become genuinely and sustainedly robust again until the Administration has put inflation behind it and has given that secure and stable base to the currency that is indispensable to fixed interest investing."

International Shoe Net for Six Months Equals 84c a Share

International Shoe Co. reports for the six months ended May 31, 1933, net income of $3,114,672 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividends on the preferred stock, to 84 cents a share on 3,350,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

This compares with net income of $3,206,251, equal, after preferred dividends, to 83 cents a share on 3,500,000 shares of common stock in the six months ended May 31, 1932.

Net sales for the period ended May 31 last were $27,422,524 compared with $32,386,839 in the corresponding period last year.

Income account for the six months ended May 31 compares as follows:

	1933	1932
Net sales	$27,422,524	$32,386,839
Costs, exp, etc	23,224,962	28,164,054
Depreciation	835,258	844,754
Oper profit	3,362,304	3,378,031
Other income	262,593	309,940
Total income	3,624,897	3,687,971
Income taxes	510,225	481,720
Net inc	3,114,672	3,206,251

The balance sheet of the International Shoe Company as of May 31, 1933, showed total current assets of $47,165,826, including $7,223,554 cash after deducting amount appropriated to complete redemption of 53,425 shares of preferred stock, and $11,656,547 United States Government securities at cost. Current liabilities, including reserve for federal income taxes, were but $2,781,720. On May 31, 1932, current assets, including $17,273,745 cash and call loans, were $51,434,593 and current liabilities were $2,365,136. There was no bank loans in either year.

Meat Sales Exceed Year Ago

CHICAGO, June 30—For the first time in many a month value of sales billed to foreign and domestic customers by meat packers in this country during May exceeded a like period a year previous, being in this instance up 10 per cent. Value of last month's sales was 17 per cent over April. Price advances were the major influence in this better revenue level but an 8 per cent increase in tonnage over April and of 7 per cent over May, 1932, also aided. The May tonnage distribution was 1 per cent over the 10-year average for last month.

Dutch Bank Loses Gold

AMSTERDAM, June 30—The weekly return of the Nederlandsche Bank, the central bank of Holland, shows a net loss of 43,000,000 guilders of gold the last week. Further large exports were made on Tuesday, but it was stated officially that the situation is well in hand and that the guilder remains sound, with a gold coverage of 83 per cent.

Oil Storage Lower on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30—During May the storage of all oil products held by principal marketing companies at all points in Pacific coast territory, including British Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii, declined 251,880 barrels. At the end of the month the amount on hand was 165,326,528 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute estimates.

Illinois Corn Planting Late

CHICAGO, June 30—Special survey by federal and state cooperative service shows that up to June 14 only 84 per cent of Illinois corn acreage had been planted and this planting averaged 23 days later than normal. Progress of the work is least satisfactory in the big surplus producing sections in central, western and southwestern counties.

Flour Sales Running In Heavy Volume

Minneapolis, Minn., June 30

FLOUR sales have been running heavy for 10 days, all millers entering large orders. Part of it results from advancing wheat and haste to close pending purchases against advancing flour prices and part from anticipation of the processing tax effective July 9.

The tax will not apply to retailers until 30 days thereafter, and they are taking the opportunity to provide a 30-day supply in advance.

Chairman Pillsbury of Pillsbury Flour Mills said the sales have been large, but are not necessarily indicative of greater permanent flour demand, being rather anticipatory.

The company is experiencing the demand from every part of the country.

Morris Plan Co. Expects to Enter Federal Reserve

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—Coincident with the midyear distribution of interest checks totaling $450,000 on thrift funds, the Morris Plan Company of New York through Arthur J. Morris, president, announced today that plans were now under consideration for the company's membership in the Federal Reserve System under the new Glass-Steagall bill.

With the Glass-Steagall banking bill specifically naming Morris Plan banks as eligible for membership in the Federal Reserve, Mr. Morris, founder of the banking system bearing his name, said today that the move for membership was also under consideration by scores of Morris Plan banks throughout the nation.

While these institutions are all locally administered, they operate along similar lines in their savings and loan functions, it was pointed out. Since their inception, they have made banking loans to the public totaling $2,000,000,000 and safeguarded an equal amount of public funds in their savings and thrift departments, Mr. Morris said.

"I am hopeful that every Morris Plan bank will respond to the Federal Reserve privilege," Mr. Morris said today. "The record of these institutions earned for them the right to membership and it has been my contention for years that such membership would link up Federal Reserve facilities to 'the man in the street' and thereby would eventually enable Morris Plan banks, in cooperation with the Government, to extend their facilities to the public upon terms and conditions which would bring about substantial benefits to the salaried individual, to the wage earner, to the professional man and woman and to millions of business men and producers."

Federal Reserve Bank Credit And Circulation Lower

WASHINGTON, June 30—Daily average of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding in the week ended June 28, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,196,000,000, off $7,000,000 from the preceding week and of $158,000,000 from corresponding week in 1932.

On June 28 total Reserve Bank credit was $2,182,000,000, off $12,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with increase of $89,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted, and a decrease of $21,000,000 in money in circulation, offset in part by increases of $81,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $17,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc.

Bills discounted decreased $21,000,000 at Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, $3,000,000 at Cleveland and $31,000,000 for all reserve banks. The system's holdings of bills bought in open market declined $1,000,000, while holdings of United States Treasury notes increased $11,000,000 and of Treasury certificates and bills $9,000,000.

Engineers Public Service

Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ending May 31, 1933, gross consolidated earnings of $42,771,961 and net operating revenue of $19,708,474, which compares with $48,894,057 and $22,106,767, respectively, for the preceding 12 months' period. Balance for common for the current period amounted to $839,336, or 44 cents a share, which compares with $3,376,017, or $1.77 a share for the preceding period.

Canadian Bonds Sold

MONTREAL, June 30—Offering of $60,000,000 Government of Dominion of Canada 15-month 4 per cent notes has been sold.

Operations Of Shoe Concerns At a High Level

Many Manufacturers Now Working Full Time—Strong Price Rise

Shoe manufacturers are unusually busy for this time of year, and many are reluctant to accept more orders pending a definite price basis. Production for May totaled 33,700,000, which is 21 per cent more than April and approximately 30 per cent greater than May of last year.

At present many manufacturers are working full time. How to meet incoming orders is becoming a big problem among most concerns. Uncertainty as to the extent of adjustments upward in the retail price of shoes caused by the rise in costs of materials and other manufacturing charges forces the producer to act cautiously in taking advance orders.

Also there is some uneasiness caused by the manner in which the consumer will accept these higher prices. It is felt, however, that the rise in purchasing power brought about by employment gains will enable the price increase to be readily absorbed.

Fall shoe lines are now ready with salesmen of the larger producers already on the road. Prices are as much as 20 per cent higher than the lowest prices reached early this year. Advances have ranged as high as 30 cents on the cheaper grades.

It is customary for the shoe business to let up between March and June but this year constantly increased trade proved an exception, and the output in the first five months of this year for the industry as a whole was nearly 10 per cent over the like period last year.

The hide and leather market is rather quiet. It is apparent that manufacturers are fairly well supplied with material, and this must be absorbed before buying is renewed.

Mass. Investors Trust Net Assets Compare Favorably

The net asset value a share of Massachusetts Investors Trust on June 15 was $17.74, compared with $14.01 on March 15. The low point for the year was $12.30 on February 27. During the period March 15 to June 15 the market value of the assets increased $5,573,907, of which $1,596,830 was new capital paid in.

The investments of the trust on June 15 were diversified among 72 corporations in 16 major industries.

Net income exclusive of gains and losses from sales of securities for the period April 1 to June 15, 1933, after appropriation of $4435 to principal, was $185,720. During the period April 1 to June 15 net losses from sales of securities amounted to $643,176, which was charged to principal account. Unrealized depreciation of securities owned was $8,014,047 on March 31, 1933, and $1,775,759 on June 15, 1933, a decrease of $6,238,288 for the period.

Stocks of the following companies have been added to the trust's "approved list": American Sugar Refining Company, Freeport Texas Company, Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Noranda Mines, Ltd., and United States Smelting.

Cost of securities and cash as of June 15, 1933, was $21,139,719, with an excess of $1,838,401 of cost over market. These figures compare with $20,493,766 cost of securities and cash on March 15, 1933, with $6,766,355 excess of cost over market. Cash included in June 15 figure was $437,918 and $445,793 on March 15.

Bituminous Coal Output Up for Week of June 24

WASHINGTON, June 30—The National Coal Association from incomplete car loading reports from the railroads estimates bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended June 24 at about 6,000,000 net tons. Production for the like week of 1932 was 4,155,000 tons and in 1931, 6,823,000 tons.

Report of the Bureau of Mines shows production of 5,435,000 tons for the week ended June 10 and 5,660,000 tons for the week ended June 17, 1933.

Investment Firm Formed

Max O. Whiting, Robert S. Weeks, Robert W. Knowles, Warren D. Arnold, W. Ellery Bright Jr., Sherman Osmon, Henry B. Rising and Chester C. Spring, for many years with N. W. Harris & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., announce the formation of Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Incorporated, to deal in investment bonds, with offices in the Harris Forbes Building, 24 Federal Street, Boston, in part of the quarters for many years occupied by Harris, Forbes & Co. and Chase Harris Forbes Corporation.

We are pleased to announce that

Mr. Wallace K. Howard

formerly of Howard-Erickson Co.,

has been admitted to this firm as a General Partner

Southgate, Stevenson & Co.

Members Boston Stock Exchange

10 Post Office Square, Boston

HUB. 3900

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 33 Washington Square (Apt. 14A)—Desirable 2-room outside apartment, sublet July and August; kitchenette and bath; overlooking park; bedroom southern exposure; rental considerably reduced; hotel service optional. Spring 7-3000.

N. Y. C., East Side—Comfortably furnished 1-room apartment, kitchen, bath, elevator service, $45 monthly. Butterfield 8-9228. References exchanged.

N. Y. C.—Cool 4-room apartment near Columbia; very reasonable to right persons; every convenience. Call University 4-4265.

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NORTHPORT, L. I., N. Y.—Rooms and board in beautiful country home near water. MILLER, 44 Grove St. (Tel. Northport 422).

WANTED—Christian Scientist, or couple, in delightful private country home in New Hampshire hills, all conveniences, ideal place for rest and study; accessible to church. P-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Lee Villa, 170 S. Pennsylvania Ave. Central; a step to the beach and steel pier; modern conveniences; bathing privileges. European plan

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High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

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Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Quiet home for elderly people; excellent food and rooms; seashore and country surroundings. SAMSON, 191 High St.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

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PRINTING

FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 80 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1168.

Vail Medals Awarded For Faithful Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—Announcement of the award of the Theodore N. Vail Medal to Mrs. Lila Cook Gaddy, telephone operator for the Three States Telephone Company in Streetman, Texas; to Mrs. Irene Regina Duncan, operator of the Southwestern Bell Telephone in St. Joseph, Mo., and to Mr. Henry R. Bell, line foreman of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in Salem, Mass., was made today. The medal is the highest mark of distinction for faithful and distinguished service in the field of communications and is awarded annually.

The award was made to Mrs. Gaddy in recognition of her alertness and initiative which led to the arrest of two criminals on Jan. 3; to Mrs. Duncan for her courage and perseverance in delivering an urgent message to a man employed aboard a government dredge on the Missouri River near St. Joseph, and to Mr. Bell for prompt, courageous, intelligent and effective action in rescuing a man from a building which had collapsed.

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SHELBURNE, MASS.—Green Acres on the Mohawk Trail will accommodate a few guests; quiet, comfortable, restful, beautiful location; best food; private table; golf, tennis, swimming available. Tel. Shelburne Falls 126-2.

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ATTENTION! COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS—Reasonable rooms and apartments—summer season, "Ask Miss Rolfe," 611 W. 114th St. N. Y. C.; Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Very desirable light room (2 windows); centrally located, near church; clean, comfortably furnished.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10—Beautifully furnished outside room; convenient to church; elevator. Comm. 8507. MRS. PARKER.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room, large, attractive; near Harvard; 15 minutes to Park St.; reasonable. MRS. HATTIE EASTMAN, Apt. 6, 11 Everett St.

CAPE COD, EAST ORLEANS, MASS.—Furnished rooms for rent by day or week; bath, hot and cold water in new house near bathing beach. B. T. BISHOP, Box 38.

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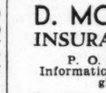

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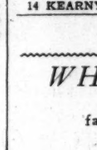

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Dresses, Gloves
Art Embroideries, Jewelry, Gifts, Greeting Cards, Stationery

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COAL—FUEL OIL N E COKE
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Established 1896
The Best of Everything for the Table
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERSET 1669

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HEINZ PICKLES
Sweet or Sour Gherkins—Sweet Mixed or Sweet Mustard Pickles. Picnic size—flat bottles,
2 Bottles 25c
C. GEO. CHALYIN
"FOR GOOD THINGS TO EAT"
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A. C. Lewis Company
INCORPORATED
4 and 6 Trescott Street
Interior and Exterior Decorators
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass
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One of New England's Largest and Most Completely Stocked Hardware Stores.
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HARDWARE COMPANY
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"Everything a Hardware Store Ought to Have"

FINAL CLEARANCE of SPRING COATS
N. H. Skinner Co.
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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Riverdale Market
Highest Quality Meats
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Bathing Shoes—
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PRICES REASONABLE
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Everybody's Cash Market
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Fresh dressed fowl, 4 to 6-lb. average, 21c a lb.
Middle rib corned beef, mildly cured, 11c a lb.
Prompt delivery assured.

McLEAN'S FISH MARKET
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Shellfish a Specialty
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Quality and Service Guaranteed
Prompt Delivery
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WORCESTER

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Dial 24667
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Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor Where Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE telephone at a house on North Park College campus rang. Carl Wistrom, the college caretaker, answered. He was asked to come immediately to the gymnasium; something apparently had gone wrong with the lights. With cap in one hand and tools in the other, Carl started across the campus.

In the "gym," the students had assembled to see the presentation of the first copy of the school yearbook, "The Cupola," to the person to whom it had been dedicated. Except for the committee that was elected to make the award, no one knew who was to be honored. In years past that honor had gone to faculty members and alumni who had distinguished themselves in the various fields of endeavors.

Quickly, from the right of the stage, the caretaker entered and started across the rear of the stage. So intent was he on his labors that he did not notice the lights in full glow. The students took Carl's appearance as merely something to watch and with which to keep themselves occupied as they waited.

President Ohlson let Carl get halfway across the stage before he stopped him. For a second or two Carl looked at "Prexy"—it wasn't a look of wonderment, or curiosity; it was a look of obedience—like that of a good soldier awaiting a command. But President Ohlson for a moment said nothing. It was then that Carl began to wonder. There in front of him sat the austere faculty members, and behind him he felt the 500 students whose absolute silence now was more noisy than when they were running across the campus between classes.

Before Carl or even the students sensed what was taking place, President Ohlson made the presentation of the first copy of "The Cupola," dedicated this year to Carl Wistrom. Immediately the students set up such a lusty cheer and applause that even the pigeons in the cupola of old College Hall took flight.

Carl was flabbergasted. The noisy cheering continued. Finally, "Prexy" asked Carl to say a few words. Carl blushed. In his right hand he fumbled his cap and tools; in his left he held the newly acquired honor, the book, which he held extended from his overalls so as not to soil it. He gulped, stammered a syllable or two, then with a suddenness and depth of gratitude he ejaculated: "Thank you!" He turned, and as quickly as he had come on the stage, he was gone.

Carl has gone about his duties on the campus silently and joyfully for 20 years. His cap and gown have been his overalls—and if all who receive the mortar board and robe were to wear and live up to that uniform as Carl has lived up to his, college graduates would acquit themselves well.

Along with the picture of Carl Wistrom, in his "cap and gown," the periodical has these lines of dedication to him who is loved by students, faculty and the far-flung alumni who have found their way to foreign missions all over the world:

Dedication

Daily a million wheels turn and a million bodies are at work of which the world thinks little. It is the unassuming character of labor which makes it more heroic than the Argonne drive, more sublime than Michael Angelo painting his "Last Judgment." The thought of God finds expression in the deft hands of man.

For very many years the hidden flywheels of the college have been managed by a man who has made his way into the reticent sanctuaries of our lives with a pipe wrench and a contagious smile. The student body today of 1933 has no greater honor than that of dedicating this edition of the Cupola to a man whose increasing purpose is loya' service—

CARL WISTROM

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Helen Wills Moody—won her first American tennis championship when she was 17 years old.

Two million dollars' worth—of work in renovating homes and buildings was unearthed in Salt Lake City in a recent "Find Employment" campaign.

Colored rubber wristbands—varied according to the hour are issued by an open-air swimming pool at Hornsey, London, to check the time the patrons have occupied the pool.

A net income of $3.70—for its passenger service was reported for the month of April by a steam railroad operating between Marysville and Oroville, Calif.

The "Huckleberry Finn"—manuscript is on exhibition at the Buffalo Public Library.

The Mayor of Garysburg, N. C.—has served 19 years, although he has been elected only once.

The American Legion—has a membership of approximately 878,000.

Hymnal Notes

No. 333

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ABRIDGE is a rather famous tune by a rather obscure man, and even its name is from an obscure village on the edge of Epping Forest, England. The most striking fact that is recorded of the composer, Isaac Smith (1725-1800), is that he advised all congregations to have a song practice every week! He was precentor in the Alie Street Meeting House, Goodman's Fields, London, where he received a salary of £20 pounds a year—a second striking fact known of him. About 1770 he published a collection of Psalm tunes, set in three parts, of which Abridge was one.

It is said that Smith's weekdays were spent in the service of a linen-draper's shop. If this is true, his modest success in music deserves the more praise. The words used with his tune, "The loving friend to all mankind," are by Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

No. 339

ST. COLOMBA appears in the Hymnal of the Irish Episcopal Church, 1874, with the following note: ". . . collected by Dr. George Petrie in the remote parts of Ireland and believed by him to be a hymn of the Ancient Irish Church." In that hymnal it is named Erin, but the name St. Columba is a tribute to the Irish saint who founded the religious houses of Derry and Darrow, and converted northern Scotland to Christianity, from his island fastness of Iona. He was born in Donegal in 521, and it has been guessed that his name—the Dove—was given for his gentleness; but it was doubtless his own. Records of him are said to be rather more authentic than in the case of many legendary saints of such early times.

We know that he was a bard and the protector of bards, and that his last work was a transcription of the Psalms—the story reminding us of the passing of the holy Bede. Many of the events recorded of Columba are legendary, but the staid Encyclopædia Britannica declares "there can be no doubt as to the holiness of his life, his influence on his times, and the love he uniformly manifested to God and to his neighbor."

The words used with this Irish tune have a true relation to the story of Columba. They are by a Christian Scientist, whose books are published in Cambridge, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

To the Milkman

A crash of glass and a thunderclap
As a door slammed and the house quivered;
A clatter of hoofs, a loud "gid-dap"—
Our bottle of milk has been delivered.

—*Judge.*

All Is Vanity

"'The wind bloweth where it listeth,'" quoted the head of the house one evening, apropos of nothing in particular.

"Oh," his discerning daughter returned, "that's what makes the weather vain."

The Wrong Idea

Sambo was hired on a railway gang. At the close of the first shift he was all tired out and sought the boss.

"Mister, yo' sho yo' all got me down on the pay roll?"

"Sure," said the boss. "Here's your name — Sambo Simpson. That right?"

"Yes, suh," replied Sambo. "Ah just thought you might have me down as Samson."—*Unidentified.*

Gone By

Mistress (reading new maid's references): "Six places in a year?"

Maid: "Yes, ma'am. The days of the good mistress are over."—*Answers.*

Awakening Influence

"I've got a new idea. Fortune in it."

"What now?"

"It's an alarm clock that emits the delicious odors of frying bacon and eggs."—*Tatler.*

Betty Bee

Police Work

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE had duties other than those heretofore mentioned. At times she must do sentinel duty, sometimes at the entrance to the hive, at other times in one of the many interior passageways.

It sometimes happened that an intruder would get by the entrance and into the hive. This usually happened when there was an unusual influx of bees.

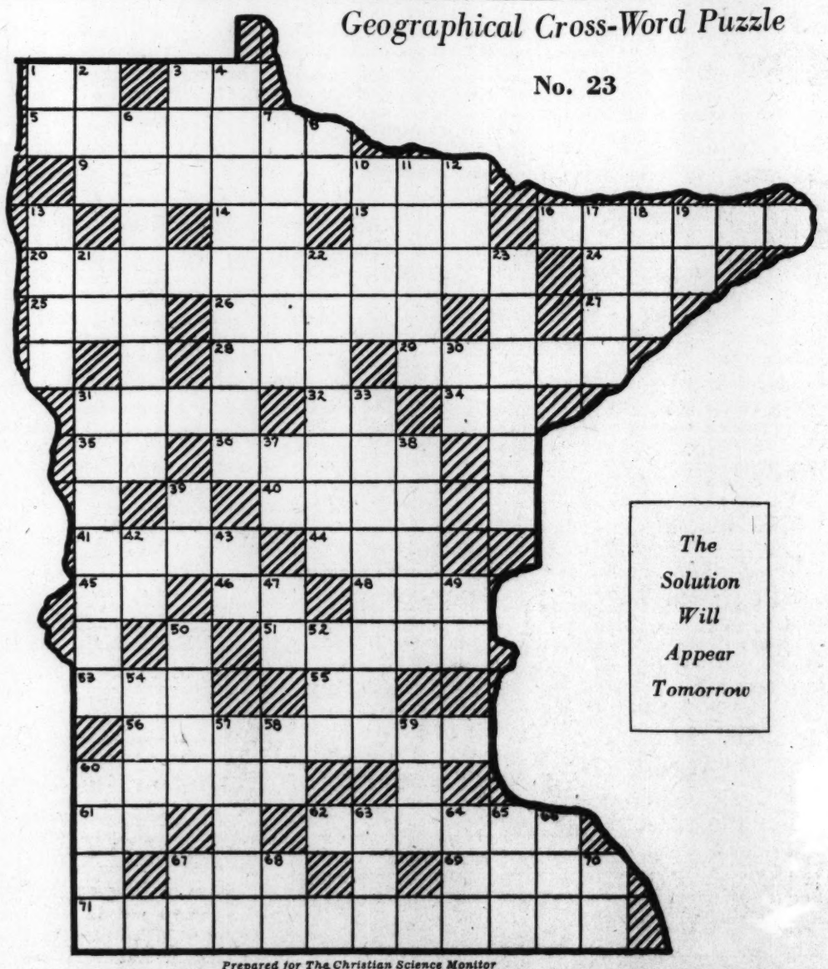
Betty Bee and most of her sisters were loyal to their home. They were content to return to the same hive with its homey smell. You and I might sniff a dozen hives. Each would smell the same, yet each hive had its individual odor that is recognized by its occupants.

Betty was on guard in the dark interior when a bee passed. In an instant she was alert. Hundreds of bees had passed and repassed without arousing her interest; all had carried the convincing home-hive odor. Here was one that was different.

Bristling, Betty started after the interloper. Before the stranger could take any honey, Betty and her co-workers forced him to make a hasty and most undignified exit.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 23



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Preposition.
3—Volunteer Militia.
5—"Richest village on earth," inhabited by 15,000 in this State.
9—Falls in this State immortalized by Longfellow.
14—National Guard.
15—Obsolete variant of "well."
16—Nickname of this State.
20—City in this State acclaimed world's greatest flour market.
24—One of the Alps.
25—"Even" (poetic).
26—Insipid because of being kept too long.
27—Tyrus.
28—Oxford English Commission.
29—Colloquial sporting term for "calculates."
31—Every sailing boat has one.
32—Kitchen police.
34—Mother.
35—Forty-nine.
36—Aflame.
40—A hindrance.
41—See.
44—Old-fashioned vehicle.
45—Not out.
46—Part of the verb "to be."
48—A color.
51—This industry brings this State about $130,000,000 yearly.
53—Cheat (colloquial).
55—Point of the compass.
56—This man and "71 Across" were friendly traders who visited this State in 1656.
60—Fill them with ice cream.
61—Royal Navy.
62—State's noted port.
67—Consumed.
68—Want.
71—See "56 across."

Down

1—Interjection indicating satisfaction.
2—Timothy.
3—Veterans of British Navy (ab.).
4—Name of this State.
6—Twice a year.
7—Dairy.
8—Good Hope (ab).
10—Absent without leave.
11—Drove into a hole.
12—Baba's first name.
13—Word that concludes a benediction.
17—This State raises about 120,000,000 bushels of this on 6,000,000 acres.
18—Ships (?) between ports.
19—Houses of Parliament.
21—Latin abbreviation for "that is."
22—This industry is worth about $170,000,000 a year to this State.
23—Capital of this State.
30—Order of Merit.
31—Leading industry in this State.
33—Low lands in this State.
37—French society.
38—One who begs.
39—Depart.
43—Upon
42—Two books in the Bible (ab.).
47—South Dakota.
48—Delivery (ab.).
50—Reach across.
52—Beast of Burden.
54—Between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons of this metal are mined in this State yearly.
57—Mars.
58—Exists.
59—Petroleum.
60—Bluff.
63—United States legation.
64—One (prefix).
65—Golf term.
66—Possessive pronoun.
67—Army order.
68—Early English.
70—Doctor of Science.

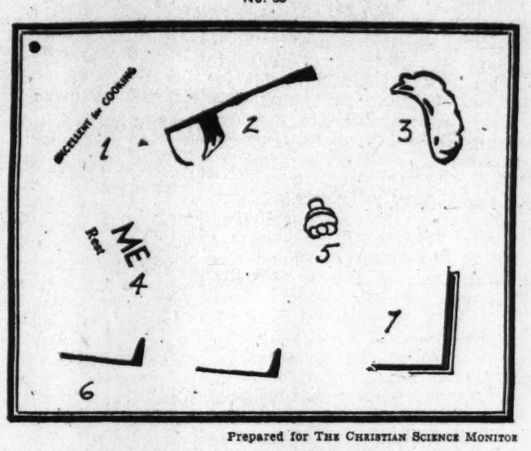
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BY DESIRING what is perfectly good . . . we are part of the power against evil, widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 35



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 35." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Ad-O-Grams No. 27

Published June 2
Answers:

1. Knox Gelatine.
2. The Huntoon House.
3. The Quinault.
4. Bon Ami.
5. Wrights' Silver Cream.
6. Page & Shaw.
7. Pequot.

Winners:

Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
M. West.
Mrs. L. L. Schutt, Hudson, N. Y.
W. E. K. Jossely, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
Miss E. J. McCullough, Marlboro, N. Y.
The Leubas, Portsmouth, N. H.
A. A. Brooks, Holyoke, Mass.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
Miss L. May, Brooklyn.
C. and J. Bassemir, Mineola, L. I.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
E. Waldvogel, Ridgefield, N. J.
Miss E. M. Malmquist, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Miss E. G. Downes, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
O. Hendrix, Marshall, Ark.
Miss A. Super, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
L. W. McMullen, Milwaukee.
D. I. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. Peterson, New Milford, N. J.
C. W. Pyle, West Chester, Penna.
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Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Lexington, Mass.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
G. W. Windish, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.
Mrs. S. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
F. and E. White, Kouts, Ind.
McKibben Family, Marietta, Ohio.
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Mrs. E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
M. Diefenbach, Cincinnati.
M. V. Woodhead, Manchester, Eng.
Miss A. E. Bristol, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. J. W. Ellery, Aberdeen, S. D.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
Mrs. M. Basher, Athelston, Iowa.
J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
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Mrs. E. Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
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Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
Miss D. Barr, Tuscon, Ariz.
Mrs. E. Brophy, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. O. L. Rogers, Hamden, Conn.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
Miss M. J. Jahnigen, Cincinnati.
Mrs. A. C. Gowdy, Springfield, Mass.
C. Alpers, New York City.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
A. L. Edward, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. G. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Miss M. Walther, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. DeLany, Fairfax, S. Dak.
Miss A. N. DuPouey, New Orleans.
Miss B. Jones, New Orleans.
Miss S. Mallam, New Orleans.
W. Tabrum, New Orleans.
Mrs. E. W. Marsh, Los Angeles.
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Van Valtenburgh, Eureka, Calif.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
D. Cox, Long Beach, Calif.
A. C. Thompson, Boise, Idaho.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
Mrs. E. A. Carr, Des Moines.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
C. L. Woodrum, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. H. K. Haskell, Los Angeles.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
S. Lion, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
E. M. McNair, San Francisco.
Mrs. M. Ristow, Hawarden, Iowa.
The Schiereck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. P. C. Nelson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. M. E. Wisaling, Milwaukee.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
Mrs. A. F. Heilmann, Snyder, N. Y.
The Palmer Family, Berkeley, Calif.
Miss B. Lander, Long Beach, Calif.
Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
Mrs. B. R. Dame, Detroit.
Mrs. B. Porter, Berkeley, Calif.
W. G. & S. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
W. L. Hawes, Wallem Lake, R. I.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
Miss E. L. Barnes, Los Angeles.
Mrs. J. H. Bernier, Oakland, Calif.
M. J. Simpson, San Diego.
Miss F. E. White, Glendale, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Castor, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
Mrs. H. D. Lease, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. O. A. Trippet, Los Angeles.
J. Winzel Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
W. and B. Brown, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. H. W. McCutcheon.
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco.
Miss M. R. Sotter, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. D. M. Baehr, Cincinnati.
Mrs. E. B. Hartwell, Boston, Mass.
Miss C. Smith, Beaumont, Calif.
R. P. Green, Winnipeg, Canada.
A. Gibb, Montreal, Canada.
Miss [illegible] M. Clore, Cincinnati.
[illegible] Walker, McAllen, Texas.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Mrs. E. F. Emmick, Olympia, Wash.
[illegible] Tusker, Santa Monica, Calif.
[illegible] Pike, Glendale, Calif.
[illegible] Lower, Des Moines, Iowa.
[illegible] Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
[illegible] unningham, San Francisco.
[illegible] J. Alt, Chicago.
[illegible] M. Furon, Los Angeles.
[illegible] Wallenspiel Family, Reno, Nev.
N. Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.
Miss A. M. Miller, Teaneck, N. J.
Ernest Eastwood, Blackpool, Eng.
Miss J. Manchee, Toronto.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Miss Edwina Kouns, Banning, Calif.
Miss Kathryn Jacobsen, Banning, Calif.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. K. J. Reeves.
Frank Touseau, London.
Mrs. Rose E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss E. F. Tompken, West Somerville, Mass.
Miss O. J. Brill, Muskegon, Mich.
Miss M. G. Cummings, Hillsboro, Ohio.
Mrs. M. P. Brown, Jamestown, N. Y.
Walter Lorens, Frankfurt, Germany.
Miss Isabel Bayston, Howden, Eng.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Mrs. H. Wellhouse, Meridian, Miss.
Mrs. J. L. Adams, Thompson Falls, Mont.

Brevities

Sandersville (Ga.) Progress: What this country wants in the way of a double standard is a 50-cent dollar to pay debts with, and a 100-cent dollar to buy groceries with.

Arkansas Gazette: Though the British have flown over Mt. Everest twice, the latest attempt to scale it afoot has failed. And no doubt it'll be some time before some American nosses a peanut up it.

The Children's Corner

'A Little Red Tray

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE little dark red tray sighed as he surveyed his more gorgeous brothers, standing against the ledge of the shop window. He was very sad, for his coat seemed to him to be dull and uninteresting, without any sort of decoration, whereas the others were radiant with flowers and butterflies painted on gay coats.

There was Horace, for instance, with a royal blue coat, and pale yellow butterflies round the border; there was Archibald, in bright green, with pink roses twined round the edge; all his brothers were gay and festive, and Tommie felt terribly neglected as he stood on the shelf.

"Why did they forget to give me any pretty flowers?" he sighed for the twentieth time that morning. And his brothers smiled kindly and said, "Maybe there will be someone who wants a very plain tray with no painted border."

They meant to cheer him up, but Tommie was so full of self pity he only resented what they said.

Time went by and one by one his brothers were sold, until he found himself left alone with no one to talk to. The owner of the store changed the price on his ticket and put him on a bargain shelf to be sold cheaply.

"I will never get plain trays again, they hang about too long," he said.

So Tommie was made to lean against the back of another window next to a box of paints. He thought he would ask the paint-box to decorate him, and as soon as he got the opportunity he very tactfully suggested it.

"Paint you!" exclaimed the box in astonishment, "Why, you are simply beautiful as you are."

Tommie gasped. "Beautiful!" he repeated in wonderment. "Do you really like my dark red coat?"

The paint-box nodded. "It is a wonderful color, and reminds we of rich red roses," it said. "Some day you will be bought, and then you will be very useful carrying things about on your lovely coat."

Tommie nearly fell off the shelf with excitement. He felt happier than he had ever done before.

"I believe you are right," he said slowly, after a while, "and I am very grateful to you for your encouragement."

That afternoon a lady passed down the street and looked at him curiously. Then she came into the shop and asked if the ticket on him was correct or if it belonged to some other article in the window. And when she was told that the ticket really was his, she said she would buy him. So Tommie was removed from the shelf, wrapped up, and taken away.

When the paper was taken off he found himself in a room, and the lady was polishing him with a soft duster. Tommie shown with pride and pleasure, thinking that now, at last, he was going to be of use.

"You are exactly what I need to show off my primroses," said the lady, taking him down a short flight of steps. "If you had been gaudily painted with flowers you wouldn't have been able to help me at all."

Tommie felt very excited, realizing that his duties were about to commence. A door was opened, and he found himself in another shop full of growing and cut flowers. He caught the perfume of freesia, roses, hyacinths, and stocks, and then was placed on a table close to the pavement, where everyone passing would see him, with bunches of primroses resting on his coat.

"Real flowers! Real, live flowers, and not painted ones!" thought Tommie, holding the primroses as carefully as he possibly could. And because they looked so lovely against the dark background people could not help noticing them, and having noticed them they came in to buy, so that before the shop closed not a single primrose was left.

That evening when the lady was wiping him over carefully with a cloth, he saw how pleased she looked.

"I have been really useful," he said to himself, and felt completely happy.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Wisely Been Said—

A good way to get rid of an enemy is to start in making him your friend.

It is easy to appreciate the points of a sermon that prods the other fellow.

A weak man's strongest point is his resourcefulness in finding excuses.

People, like pins, are of little or no use when they lose their heads.

Columbus did not discover America by waiting for conditions to improve.

There is no use in stepping right along if you are not going in the right direction.

If a person aims at nothing he will hit his target without even trying.

It is not the engine with the loudest exhaust that hauls the longest train.

He who can learn from others' experience can be wise at a youthful age.

He who gets puffed up in prosperity is likely to collapse in adversity.

Our grandfathers knew that the place for a knocker is outside the door.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Colon (several inquiries) — As a general rule, the colon (to quote Fowler) "delivers the goods that have been invoiced in the preceding words." The following, however, are the principal rules governing its use:

1. Use a colon to separate the clauses of a compound sentence when the second clause presents a thought that is immediately necessary.

The situation was this: I had to go to Boston, and she was called to Chicago.

2. Use a colon to separate the clauses of a compound sentence when the second is almost the equivalent (a virtual restatement) of the first.

I doubt if the system is good: it is not suited to our needs.

3. Use a colon to introduce a formal list.

There are three recognized groups: Capital, Labor, and the loafers.

4. Use a colon at the point where a summarizing clause follows a list.

Work hard, pay your bills, respect those in authority: these will insure your success.

5. Use a colon to separate members of a compound sentence when the members are long and contain commas and micolons.

I do not have the ambition of the soldier, which is to triumph in war; nor do I have the yearning of the politician, which is to gain public office: but I do hope that I shall be allowed to continue in my chosen work; that I shall be able to be of help to my fellow man; and that I shall always have the blessing of friends.

6. Use a colon to introduce a long or formal quotation.

The Mayor then turned upon his opponent with these words: "Who gave you the authority to meddle in the administration of city affairs?"

7. Use a colon after the salutation of a letter.

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Gentlemen:

Note that a semicolon might serve in the example given for Rule 2; and that some writers might prefer a period instead of a colon in the example given under Rule 5.

Note that when a colon introduces an independent assertion, the first word in the statement is properly capitalized ("The best reply I can give is this: We should endeavor to put more into our work").

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Genesis, 1933

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. . . . Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.

MOST readers of the Old Testament's opening passages have entertained at least a fleeting wish that they might have been on hand to witness the drama of creation recorded there. And some readers of newspaper reports on the sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science may have been encouraged to believe that some such experience might yet be possible if they could explore into the depths of the atom where the cosmic ray plays tag with the electron and physical science plays hide-and-seek with both.

For Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of California Institute of Technology, presented at the gathering in Chicago a theory that creation, instead of being finished, as the Scripture says, is still going on in interstellar space.

But a few days later these readers may have been led to wonder if they would know what they were seeing at this celestial show, or if, indeed, they know actually what is going on around them at any time. Prof. Henri Pieron of the Institut de Psychologie and the Sorbonne in Paris was quoted as reaching the conclusion from new experiments that what we see, hear, smell, taste, feel, think or know are merely shadows, symbols of objects but not the objects themselves, "such stuff as dreams are made on."

These observations, like many brought to us by the natural scientists, are not so disconcerting upon thoughtful examination as they may at first appear. They call attention, first of all, to the kind of creation such researches are delving into, namely, a material creation—or a supposed material creation, if Professor Pieron is correct.

His hypothesis of a dream existence is traced back as far as Plato and attributed more immediately to Helmholtz. But when he implies, as is reported, that "between us and reality there stands a barrier beyond which our knowledge and consciousness may never pass," one is challenged to analyze his statements. One may go with him as far as the analogy of sight, feeling, hearing, taste and smell to mere dream sensations registered by electrical discharges, yet refuse to believe that what men "think or know" is to be explained on the same basis. Such a distinction was made by the teachings of Christian Science half a century ago in that they described the pains and pleasures of physical sense as a dream existence.

There are thoughts not derived from the five physical senses. Of such are the ideas which Christ Jesus inculcated—goodness, love, unselfishness, honesty, fairness, patience, reverence, humility, compassion, spiritual strength, moral courage, devotion to duty, and so forth. Those who follow these ideals have found them closely akin to life itself. They bespeak something we may imperfectly know—an eternal Truth at the heart of things. This is what to many religionists constitutes the genuine spiritual creation.

These qualities, like the natural scientist's atoms, are known not by being seen but by the evidences of their existence which they give forth. And by the recognition of these evidences, which, multiplied in myriad human experiences, go to prove an underlying reality.

Dr. Millikan adopts Dr. Albert Einstein's theory of the mutation of energy into mass and the transmutation of mass, or matter, back into energy. This gives an impression of the instability of matter, but comes certainly no closer to explaining what either mass or energy is than does the venture of Sir James Jeans that these may be but an outward expression of thought force.

Possibly, after all, the greatest usefulness of the material theory of creation is in supplying symbols for thought. In fact, neither confusion nor disquiet can command entrance to the mentality able to discern between the real creation and its symbols. The real creation, though "finished," complete, is continually unfolding itself.

It is of this spiritual universe that Mrs. Eddy declared in her work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Creation is ever appearing, and must ever continue to appear from the nature of its inexhaustible source."

Making the Molds for Industry

THE legislatures of industry are hard at work. Congress has adjourned after a notable session in which one of its biggest acts was to call upon industry in America to govern itself. Manufacturers, producers, distributors, merchants and other employers of labor and sellers of goods, all by groups, were to make codes of fair competition to help in speeding business recovery. Now they are making them—trade associations in many parts of the country are formulating or have formulated their standards—and in Washington the National Industrial Recovery Administration, which can approve or veto, is listening to the pros and cons of the statutes adopted by these lawmakers for industry.

There was satisfaction at first that the cotton textile manufacturers, long divided into northern and southern camps, should be able to agree on any code for the whole industry. But now that code is undergoing rigorous questioning in the hearings before Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, chief administrator, just as other codes to follow will be put through the mill before him or his assistants.

To get standards adopted at all for a minimum wage and for maximum hours is an accomplishment. But then the question arises whether the wage limit is high enough and the hour limit is low enough to do any appreciable good. If these are set so loosely as merely to ratify most of the extreme low wages now being paid and most of the long shifts that were possible in the past, the benefit in employment will be negligible. The minimum rates of $10 or $11 a week set in the textile code, or of $10 to $12 a week for experienced women employees under the dry goods stores' proposed code, seem low indeed.

Yet if one harkens to the unofficial discussions of managers in these and other lines he will gather the impression that to attempt a very much higher rate will involve not only heavy pay-roll increases for industry, but also a further scaling down of higher paid employees to near the minimum level. This may be in part an indictment of the present wage scale, but it also warns of a tendency to be avoided, namely, making the minimum a maximum.

Thus the N. I. R. A., on the wage and hour question as on many others has to steer a course between Scylla and Charybdis. Not that the thirty or thirty-two-hours work week or the $14 to $16 minimum wage urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is an unreasonable goal. But as General Johnson has emphasized, it is more important that some gradual gain be made in volume of employment as well as in working standards than that an arbitrary standard be set that much of industry does not know how to reach.

It would be well to recognize at this juncture—and not merely to count on its being obvious—that the standards being set at this time are not permanent, irrevocable measures for labor's share in industry. They are part of a moving set of standards, part of a continually rising standard of living. If the balance is to be kept as technological processes improve, there must be a more or less continual improvement of real wages, that is, of the buying power of wages, either through higher money payments or through lower prices for goods.

It is significant that such an oracle of business as the Alexander Hamilton Institute should have announced last week that in view of the recent rise of prices an increase of wage rates by 24.1 per cent is warranted and even "needed to support a business revival." An interesting standard is set in the code of the National Paper Board Association which proposes to take the eight-hour wage of 1929, adjust it for changes in living costs, and apply it now to the six-hour day.

These are pointers in the direction of progress. The nation should support the recovery administration as it tries to keep its feet on the ground while moving that way.

A Victory for Baldwin—and India

STANLEY BALDWIN, Lord Privy Seal, and leader of the Conservatives, has won a victory over his own party comparable with any that has been won by any party leader in England in the last half century. He has saved his party from itself and in so doing has saved the National Government and has enabled it to embark with confidence upon its great work of conferring a self-governing constitution upon the people of India.

Patient work has gone on during the last two years in negotiating far-reaching measures of reform which would transfer responsibility at the center of government to Indians and place control of the police and judicial systems in the hands of elected Indian assemblies. All this has been happening under the auspices of a government which though called "National" depends on a huge preponderance of Conservative votes.

It is worth recalling that it was the Conservative Party which for decades declared that never would it allow Great Britain to grant home rule to Ireland. Yet Mr. Baldwin, the present leader of that party, when Prime Minister a few years ago, appointed as Viceroy of India that most liberal-minded of rulers, Lord Irwin; and he has carried with him all the Conservative members of the present National Government in the decision to adopt in India the policy of constitutional reform and self-government embodied in the White Paper.

It could hardly be expected that such change of direction from traditional conservative policy would pass unchallenged. It did not. All those Tory elements known as "Die Hard" fought to the last ditch for preservation of certain national privileges. There was Winston Churchill, a brilliant and ambitious man, a Liberal in some of his instincts but vigorously a dissenter whenever supremacy of the British flag is in question.

There was Lord Lloyd with proconsular experience in India and Egypt. There was Lord Carson, famous fighter twenty years ago for the cause of Protestant Ulster against a Catholic nationalist majority in Ireland. And with such men were others less interested in the question of India than in the party ambition of getting rid of the progressive elements in the National Government and substituting an all-blue Conservative régime.

Such were the political forces which, for a variety of reasons, organized themselves to defeat the Indian reform scheme or, with India as a pretext, to checkmate the National Government. They have opposed Conservative candidates at by-elections on the ground that Britain's great heritage and responsibilities in India were being neglected. At one by-election a brilliant Conservative candidate with a distinguished record of service as colonial administrator was opposed for no other reason than that he could not undertake to vote against the White Paper. And, at length, as a last resort, opponents of the reforms decided to measure their strength against Mr. Baldwin by appealing to leaders of Conservative opinion to register their votes at the annual meeting of the Conservative Party against the Indian policy of the Government.

There were some who thought the issue was in doubt. Would there not be a general rally to the call of the flag against those who were embarking on a "rash experiment" and were offering power in India to the very members of the Congress Party who had declared their hostility to the Raj?

That meeting has been held. Mr. Baldwin himself addressed the assembled delegates. A motion was moved against him. It was lost by a vote of two to one.

Thus the rank and file of the Conservative Party registered their decision to support their Conservative leaders in a National Government pledged to continue the effort to give form to the most progressive experiment in imperial democracy that has ever been known. It is a victory which, in the opinion of those who believe in the doctrine of government by consent and confidence between nations, establishes Mr. Baldwin in the front rank of Britain's most daring and idealistic statesmen.

Not Concession—Contribution

A LITTLE study of the issues before the World Economic Conference discloses that its problem is bristling with apparent irreconcilables. Each of the leading countries has some idea of what ought to be done at home to speed internal recovery. Some of them already have outlined and even set in motion certain programs. But important features of these programs will not fit into any world plan so far envisaged.

The nations represented at London are therefore face to face with a question requiring quick answer. Are we to abandon the hope of permanent world recovery for the possibility of what may be only temporary recovery within certain countries? To achieve the broader object the nations must add to their "We-wants" some "We-will-gives."

If the British Prime Minister's conviction that "the permanent good of each is dependent upon the permanent good of all" is widely shared at London, some relinquishment of national advantage and desires will be seen in the near future. Experts will get down to the job of finding out what their countries can offer toward a general understanding. And statesmen will dare to tell public opinion the truth—which is that their countries cannot expect to preserve domestic recovery programs intact if they wish to share in a world recovery.

One step toward preparing public opinion for this recognition might well be to make clear that the seeming sacrifices necessary at London cannot be correctly labeled with the word "concession." They must be regarded not as retreats from national standpoints but as advances toward a common goal; not as concessions but as contributions.

Peoples might be more ready to consider what they can contribute to world welfare than what they fear they must yield.

There is reason to believe that steps wisely taken in concert will prove to be something besides contributions to world recovery. The likelihood is that they will in a short time show all the earmarks of a sound, interest-bearing investment. But that is a matter for tomorrow. If the countries would count their blessings then, they should count their contributions now.

Sea Wolf the Sleuth

THIS is one time when a skipper needs a friend, ejaculated Captain (O. K.) Johnson when he missed his barge from its moorings in the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, N. Y. That was about a week ago. Since then he and Sea Wolf have haunted the water front, each with a weather eye open for a craft resembling the Nathan Hale.

Sea Wolf is a German shepherd dog, and the only home he knows—and loves—is the 500-ton barge. He proved to be the friend the skipper needed. On one of their wanderings Sea Wolf suddenly started to emit short, sharp barks and to evince all the signs of excitement shown by a dog that has found something his master is seeking.

As this sudden interest occurred in the lee of a strange craft anchored far from the mooring place of the Nathan Hale, Skipper Johnson failed to see what all the barking was about. Following Sea Wolf up the gangplank, he was no wiser. This was not his barge. Where was the cabin where he and Sea Wolf turned in between watches? Of superstructure and tackle, not a trace. This nameless barge was a phantom craft, and it might be said of Captain Johnson as of the mariner in Longfellow's "Hesperus," "And a scornful laugh laughed he," when his companion insistently and joyfully wagged his tail.

Being only canine and not human, Sea Wolf, however, was not fooled by any cunning disguises of a landlubber crew of thieving bootleggers. Trotting along the scuppers, he sniffed here a familiar belaying pin, there a fresh-painted stanchion. Still only half convinced, his master went below—and knew that he was home.

Years ago, in a lawsuit involving a dog, a famous lawyer addressed the jury and said in the course of an eloquent eulogy:

> The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

And his very intelligent guide and mentor, he might have added.

Editorial Notes

The record-breaking flight of a model airplane, which rose to an altitude of 3000 feet from the same runway on which Colonel Lindbergh began his flight to Paris, stirs the imagination, for it is one more indication of what boys are thinking and doing in 1933. It looks now as if the boy who was authoritatively explaining the rudiments of radio to his bewildered parents in 1920 will be a humble listener at his son's—or daughter's—fireside lectures on aeronautical complexities in 1950.

Excursion rates to the Century of Progress exposition have almost reached the low point of a fare and a fair for the price of one.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Emperor of Japan Is Interviewed — Political Conditions in Honolulu

IT WAS to have been expected that if any American newspaper man should be granted the unprecedented honor of an interview with the Emperor of Japan, it would be Roy Howard. Mr. Howard is quite famous for accomplishing the impossible in journalism, and when I say this I am not referring especially to his historic feat of ending the World War several days before the participants in that struggle had decided to sign an armistice. Blessed with an exceedingly alert mind and a restless disposition, he has made of the two newspaper organizations with which he is intimately associated, the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and the United Press, really extraordinary examples of news-gathering enterprise.

But in reading the interview betwixt the Emperor and the journalist, I rather wish their parts in it might have been reversed. Hedged in by etiquette, precedents, and international policies, the Emperor said nothing to Mr. Howard that has not been said time and again by the foremost officials of Japan. This is one of the troubles with these imperial interviews. If, instead of assuring the journalist that "the advancement of international peace is what as evermore we desire," he had inquired of the editor what attitude he and his far-reaching string of newspapers assumed toward international peace, and particularly toward the situation in the Far East, there would have followed, unless Mr. Howard for the moment was abashed and not true to his ordinary form, a rich flood of information and opinion.

Just at present the attitude of the United States toward Japan is perhaps of more importance to the world than the attitude of Japan toward the United States. America has taken the lead in notifying the Japanese Government that under no circumstances will the existence of Manchoukuo as a sovereign state be recognized. Through the Department of State, the United States has let Japan understand that virtually all of its operations in Manchurian or Chinese territory are regarded by Americans as a species of land piracy, the fruits of which, being essentially dishonest, cannot be approved by the United States.

Until very recently it appeared that the Washington Government was seeking for ways by which material effect might be given to this point of view, and seeking the coöperation of other nations in imposing sanctions for its enforcement. Of late, however, that particular phase of irreconcilable antagonism to the Japanese program seems to have been quiescent. The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs pointed out to Mr. Howard that the United States was the largest purchaser of Japanese goods and in turn Japan was the best customer for the United States in the whole Orient. But at the same time he said that Japan considered herself "a power particularly and directly concerned with the peace of the Far East," and implied that no other nation had a right to question the policies she adopted to maintain that peace.

This seems to be a reasonable expression of the theory warmly upheld by Washington in matters involving American authority and influence in the Caribbean regions, and asserted and maintained by Great Britain in connection with its military interests in the Low Countries. It would have been interesting had the Emperor taken occasion to ask the American editor what in his opinion was the reaction of the Government at Washington to this assertion of paramount interest in Asiatic affairs by Japan.

While enthusiastically congratulating Mr. Howard on the proportions of his newspaper achievement in getting the first interview with the Emperor of Japan, I am forced unwillingly to the conclusion that the wrong man did the talking.

* * *

Some opinions recently expressed in this column by a distinguished visitor to Honolulu seem to have awakened a certain resentment among the people of that town where conditions are so idyllic that resentment or any other weakness of the human mind should be unknown. From two letters recently received I cull these propositions: There is no racial antagonism in Hawaii. The statement that "the people are suffering from a nervous apprehension that there may be a war between the United States and Japan is also untrue." The Japanese are merely the largest racial group, not a majority group, and "there will never be a time when the Oriental population of these islands can prove a menace to the United States, as their numbers are far too few to contend with any organized police or military force."

Finally, both my correspondents take sharp issue with President Roosevelt's application to Congress for authority to appoint a Governor not a resident of the islands. They say, what is entirely true, that the Organic Act provides that a Governor must have been a resident for three years. I have no personal opinion in the matter, being ignorant of the conditions which led to the President's appeal to which Congress was deaf. It is fair to say, however, that legal and constitutional provisions far higher than the Organic Act have been overturned by this Administration with the hearty concurrence of the American people.

When I was in Hawaii two years ago I detected no signs of racial antagonisms, nor was there apparent any dread of war. But many things have happened since then to create both conditions. The individual whom I quoted was in a position to estimate public opinion, although the fact that his hosts were largely military men may have affected his judgment.

As I Knew Them—Sir John Lubbock

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

OF THE men I have known whose versatility made leaders of them in curiously diverse lines of endeavor, Lord Avebury was a striking example. Playing a foremost part in international finance as a London banker, he nevertheless enforced the routine of such work to yield him ample leisure, and so shouldered his cares that they spared him strength to win fame in other and dissimilar fields. Indeed, to the majority of those who are familiar with the name of Lord Avebury (or Sir John Lubbock, as he was known until 1900), it is probable that he is remembered not so much for his renown as a financier as for his contributions to our knowledge of natural history, archæology, anthropology, and their kindred sciences.

When Lubbock was twenty-two years of age he became a partner in an old-established London bank, and by his forty-fifth year he had attained to the presidency of the English Institute of Bankers. But insatiable of work he sought other worlds to serve if not to conquer. Successively he became a trustee of the British Museum; president of the Anthropological Institute; chairman of the London County Council; president of the British Association; president of the Linnæan Society; and for many years he was an active member of Parliament, leaving as his footprints in its sands the creation of the four English Bank Holidays, the spreading of public libraries, the conservation of open spaces as parks for the people, and the preservation of ancient monuments.

In his beautiful home in the south of England he put aside the harness of official life and became a squire and naturalist. His house was a museum of entomological collections and archæological treasures. His special joy was to introduce his human guests to his lesser guests—his living bees and ants. These tiny insects he surrounded with temperatures and environments alike to those of their native haunts, and their hives and nests were paneled with glass slides so that he could study their habits by day and night. To his observations we are indebted for the popular and charmingly written book, "Ants, Bees and Wasps," and for his other works on the part insects play in furthering the loveliness of the floral world.

The last time I saw this erudite man was on a summer's day in the late '80's. We met in the garden of an inn at Avebury, the ancient village built of and in the famous prehistoric remains from which Sir John subsequently took his title of Lord Avebury.

This retreat of my wife and myself was presently invaded by Sir John, accompanied by two of his friends, and learning that we were bent on visiting the stone circles of Avebury he invited us to join his party. So came to us the advantage of examining the confused but still impressive ruins of the largest of the so-called Druidical temples in Great Britain under the guidance of one who probably knew more about their story than any savant then living. To him the broken avenues and prone monoliths had each their plan and purpose, and as we drove over the fields of Avebury he described for us the forming of the sanctuary in the late neolithic or early bronze ages.

To most Englishmen the fame of Lord Avebury does not rest upon his abilities in finance, literature or science. Rather it belongs to him as the bestower of perennial gifts to the multitude—for are not the four Bank Holidays of England beatified as "Saint Lubbock's days"? To this many-sided man was due the Act of Parliament of 1871 which enacted that Easter Monday, the Monday in Whitsun week, the first Monday in August and the twenty-sixth day of December should thenceforth be reserved to the people as public holidays.

If it be a greater glory to write the songs of a country rather than its laws, shall it not be accounted of supreme worth to have established its four national holidays?

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What the Forest Corps Does

THE Government is paying the 250,000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps $30 per month and their keep, which is estimated to amount roughly to another $1 per day. Their employment as forest workers is to last for six months. This will bring the total labor cost of the program to about $90,000,000, divided approximately fifty-fifty between wages and maintenance.

The Government has not appropriated $500,000,000 for "this foolishness," as R. W. Tucker of Batesville calls it in a letter to the Gazette, nor is it employing these forest workers, as he intimates, to "plant saplings." The program, as worked out by practical foresters, includes road building, culling and removal of undesirable growth, and work to remove or lessen fire hazards and stop soil erosion. On the forestry side, it is a program of permanent forest improvement.

But this is only one side of it. Out of his $30 of monthly wages the forest worker gets only $5 for himself, while $25 is sent to his home for the benefit of his needy family. Primarily, this is a program for relieving destitution and unemployment by the providing of useful work. But most of the money part of the $2 a day (wages plus keep) to which our Batesville correspondent refers goes to the support of some family, and not to the young man who labors in the forests.—*Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock).

Dry State Protection

WE SEE daily the statement that if and when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, states desiring to remain dry would be protected from liquors being shipped into them.

Perhaps so; but those making this pledge should remember that railroad trains, airplanes, trucks, buses and autos are crossing state lines from east, west, north and south every minute, day and night. Now, who could or would try to ascertain whether any or many of these carriers were carrying liquors for the thirsty in dry states who are expected and willing to pay two or three prices for them? Even the wets themselves know their protection promise is absurd! Yet we hope some of them, . . . will . . . try to tell us how this can be done. If they can and will, it will show millions now they should vote on the liquor problem hereafter!—*The National Advocate.*

Man Insufficient Unto Himself

SOME writers would have the public believe that man is becoming aware that he alone is responsible for the realization of the world of his dreams and that he has within himself the power of its achievement. Well, in our opinion such statements are not mere platitudes but are the ravings of a man gone mad or else are the thoughts from a befuddled brain that cannot conceive of anything beyond the biological person who struts around in a group only similar to himself.

It is the opinion of the Leader-Times that the thing of which man is becoming aware is that he alone is not responsible for such realization. Man has been trying all too long to realize his dreams as if he alone were responsible but, there is evidence on every side to prove this contention in error beyond the doubts of even a small schoolboy.

Man's man-made social order has broken down because he has taken no account of his cosmic partner in this great business of running the affairs of this world which affect great men and little men alike.

And it is our opinion as man surveys the present wrecks of his efforts, he is just beginning to awaken to the fact that there exists in the universe beyond his egotistic self, a living Power, . . . with which he must work in a spirit of self-subordination, humbly and reverently, as well as intelligently, if man is to realize his world of dreams. No man ever was sufficient unto himself.—*Kittanning* (Penna.) *Leader-Times.*